# Cyanide Chemistry at Auschwitz

A series of posts by *astro3* at CODOH from 2007 to 2009

http://forum.codoh.com/viewtopic.php?f=2&t=4111

| Table of Contents | Page |
|---|---|

# Cyanide Chemistry at Auschwitz

The 1988 ‘Leuchter Report’ published a list of cyanide measurements taken from several Auschwitz labour-camp walls [1]. Its text did not comment upon them however and they were merely summarised in a graph. Cyanide was measurable in 14 out of 35 of these samples (by Alpha laboratories), the rest being below the threshold of detection, one part per million (i.e., 1 mg cyanide per kilogram of wall). Then, in 1997, a Mr Desjardins retraced Leuchter’s steps, and he ascertained, or claimed, that ten of these samples had come from sheltered, unexposed locations [2]. Of these, seven had measurable levels of cyanide. Comparing the two mean values of Leuchter’s data, grouped according to Desjardin’s information, including only those of measurable value, gives us:

Indoor, sheltered walls: 2.7 ppm (n=7) Leuchter’s Data
Exposed, unsheltered walls 2.8 ppm (n=7)

showing no significant difference. This throws light on the question as to whether decades of weathering have removed cyanide from the walls, as was alleged in certain quarters. Clearly, it hasn’t. This is totally crucial.

When Germar Rudolf published the data, he specified the location of Leuchter’s samples. [3] This indicated that 15 of them in total had come from the alleged homicidal gas chambers, AHGCs, of Kremas I and II. (The ‘allegation’ here, is that, as Pressac decribed [4], what were the morgues of these crematoria came to be utilised as human gas chambers). Six of these were measurable and had come from Krema II. Taking only those samples whose cyanide levels were measurable, we obtain these mean values:

AHGC walls: 2.9 ± 2.4 ppm (n=6) Leuchter’s Data
Others: 2.6 ± 1.8 ppm (n=8)

Again, little difference is evident, suggesting that the AHGCs never functioned as gas chambers. Mr Desjardins, however, concluded from his inspection that only two of the Leuchter samples ‘were actually removed from locations currently designated as ‘gas chambers,’’ namely Leuchter’s samples 20 and 24. All the others, Desjardins viewed as taken from other, ordinary rooms. One is puzzled as to how his and Rudolf’s judgements could so diverge, concerning the sources of Leuchter’s data.

Germar Rudolf in 1991 took some comparable samples, analysed by the Fresenius Institute using a comparable procedure. [5] The samples were boiled with hydrochloric acid to drive out the cyanide gas, forming ferric chloride. The method measured cyanide down to 0.1 – 0.2 ppm in the mortar and obtained measurable values for all of his samples, a great improvement [6]. He found significantly higher levels in the AHGCs:

AHGC walls 4.8 ± 3 ppm (n=3) Rudolf’s Data
Others: 0.7± 0.9 ppm (n=6)

It is a testimony to Rudolf's integrity (if perchance anyone were disposed to doubt it) that he has here reported a result which he might have preferred not to have found, whereby the alleged gas-chamber wall has higher cyanide than his controls.

The beauty of Rudolf's investigation lay in his de-lousing chamber measurements, which can be divided into those from the outside wall and those from inside:

De-lousing room, inside: 5670 ± 3900 ppm (n=9) Rudolf's Data
outside: 3750 ± 3600 ppm (n=4) [7]

This indicates that weathering has not greatly removed the large quantities of iron cyanide, bonded firmly within the wall – right through the wall! This data is so important, because Leuchter had only managed to take one single sample of de-lousing chamber wall [8] If Rudolf's measuring both inside and outside walls of the de-lousing chamber is the strong point of his investigation, its weakness lay in his having taken only three samples from the AHGC: these are so different (7.2, 0.6 and 6.7 ppm) that they give little idea of this key parameter [9].

The Polish survey (Markiewicz et. al.) obtained much lower cyanide measurements because it used a different method. The samples were put in 10% sulphuric acid for 24 hours, thereby driving off the cyanide as before. But cyanide bonded to iron was not liberated by the Polish method: it 'excludes the possibility of the decomposition of the relatively permanent Prussian blue, whose origin is unclear in many parts of the structures under investigation,' and therefore 'The real level of total cyanide compounds could therefore be higher than shown by our analysis' [10] – the point of this has not been clear to a lot of people. Comparing three of their results:

AHGC walls, Krema I: 0.07 ± 0.1 ppm (n=7) Markiewicz et al data
Krema II: 0.16 ± 0.2 ppm (n=7) [11]
Krema III: 0.03 ± 0.02 ppm (n=7)

(A different colour is here used because this data is not measuring the same cyanide as the earlier investigations: it is not comparable to them). Krema II is said to be more intact than the other two [12] and thereby more protected from the elements, so its higher value here could suggest that the non iron-bonded cyanide has tended to be washed out by acid rain over the decades. That may be, I suggest, the only conclusion that can be drawn from their data. The Polish group claimed that their method could measure down to 2-3 parts per billion [13]. For their 'control' they took eight samples from three different residential blocks, and thereby obtained (or at least published) consistently zero values. This strains credulity, and prevents any real conclusions from being drawn from their work [14].

The large standard deviations here, comparable to the means, indicate the wide scatter in these results, which is why at least six or seven samples were required per site. It suggests

that the cyanide remains are quite localised, depending perhaps on iron in the brickwork? It seems to be mainly the mortar rather then the brick where it is stored. In Rudolf's data from the delousing chamber we likewise see a comparably large scatter.

None of these samplings are at a standard publishable in a science journal [15]. For scientists to believe a chemical result, it does need to be published in a science journal, which means that it will have been peer-reviewed. A strong if not fairly conclusive argument might well exist from these cyanide-in-wall measurements, so it should be worth making the effort. Measurements made to one part per million are here inadequate, this being too near the 'control' values. There are roughly three different kinds of data which need to be compared, and each requires its own 'control,' i.e. sample of nearby brickwork. (1) A building where HCN fumigation has been performed to kill bugs, some decades ago, eg a church or farmhouse; [16] (2) walls of de-lousing chambers at Auschwitz (those at Kremas I and II are generally alluded to as BW 5a and 5b); (3) the AHGCs, preferably near to where Rudolf and Leuchter have sampled. This last group could subdivide into the two 'Krema' buildings I and II where, respectively, Leuchter and Rudolf sampled, as they found slightly differing results. [17]

Iron-bonded cyanide in the walls appears as being the best memory which the human race now has concerning where cyanide gas was or was not once used at Auschwitz, whether lethally or not. It may be the essential guide to the achieving of a collective agreement upon the Big Question. The response of just putting the chemist in jail cannot be adequate. One needs a re-analysis that measures both CN- bonded to iron (Leuchter, Rudolf and Ball [18]) and that not so bonded (Marciewicz et al), as well as, preferably, both ferrous and ferric iron and the Ph level (acid-alkali) of the samples. Whether or not the Prussian blue colouration appears in walls may not have a very central significance. The Polish survey only took one or two gram samples: let's be clear that modern microanalytical techniques are not invasive and are hardly going to damage any property. A replication should focus upon the two morgues (i.e., alleged gas chambers) and the disinfestations chambers of Kremas I and II to compare with the earlier data.

For a summary by David Cole of cyanide, and the blue colouration of iron cyanide in the various walls, see: http://forum.codoh.com/viewtopic.php?t=599

**References**

1. Leuchter's Table: www.zundelsite.org/english/leuchter/rep ... ppend1.jpg
2. Desjardins: www.codoh.com/newrevoices/nddd/ndddstern.html
3. The Rudolf Report, 2003, 8.3.1 Table 17: www.vho.org/GB/Books/trr/8.html#8.3.1
4. J.Pressac, Auschwitz, Technique and operation of the Gas Chambers 1989: Krema I, p.151.
5. G. Rudolf, Das Rudolf Gutachten, Cromwell, Press London 1993 (I haven't seen this). The analytic method is cited as 'DIN 38 405, section D13,' I don't know what this is.
6. The Rudolf Report, 8.3.3, Table 19.
7. Dissecting the Holocaust 2003 http://vho.org/GB/Books/dth/fndgcger.html Table 3 of

Rudolf Ch.
8. For his difficulties here, see: www.ihr.org/leaflets/inside.shtml
9. These came from Krema II morgue: Leuchter's measured samples were all from Krema I.

10. Ref. 9: 'Correspondence with the Jan Sehn Institute.'
11. Paul Grubach summarised: Krema II ruins measured 0.06 milligrams of cyanide per kilogram of material, i.e. 0.06 ppm www.codoh.com/gcgv/gc426v12.html, a lower figure than here given.
12. "…fortunately it is precisely the one 'gas chamber' in which the largest number of people was allegedly killed by poison gas during the Third Reich which has remained almost entirely intact: morgue 1 of crematorium II." The Rudolf Report 5.5, p146.
13. Challenged by Rudolf over whether their method could really measure down to 3-4 μg/kg (ie, parts per billion) of cyanide, Markiewicz et. al. insisted that it could: as 'developed by J.Epstein,' it was 'at once a very sensitive and a very specific method:' www.vho.org/GB/Books/cq/leuchter.html
14. www.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/che ... port.shtml
15. The Polish report was published in Zagadnien Nauk Sadowych but I don't know what this is.
16. The Rudolf Report, Ch. 1: www.vho.org/GB/Books/trr/1.html#1.3
17. All 7 of Leuchter's samples from the Krema II morgue were below 1 ppm, whereas Rudolf's samples taken from there were considerably higher.
18. J. Ball, The Ball Report Canada 1993. I haven't seen a copy. The Rudolf Report, 8.3.4.

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At this moment, when Germar Rudolf is being brought in chains into Mannheim court, it is our business to make clear that his chemical researches are of a high standard, and that they have scientific integrity. Quoting the CODOH newsletter on this trial, 'It is still not made clear that Rudolf was a Ph.D candidate in chemistry at the Max Plank Institute and that his doubts about execution gas chambers are scientifically based.'

While Germany imprisons its distinguished intellectuals, I suggest we should here try to evaluate, how his work can be carried forward. One aim, as I see it, is to get this material into a form where it can be submitted to a chemistry journal. There are a lot of people around, who would enjoy hearing about the debate, who would not however want to pronounce upon the Big Question. That is the advantage of a chemical approach: it is hard to accuse someone of a 'hate-crime' who is merely trying to clarify the iron-cyanide issue. Artists, for example, enjoy using the iron-blue colour. Zyklon-B was used to save lives, not take them - that is Rudolf's message. I want to try submitting a review of 'the Rudolf Report' to the journal 'Chemistry in Britain,' but whether they publish it is another matter.

I tried to contact DD Desjardins, who checked out where the samples were taken in the Kremas. Also I tried to contact John Clive Ball in Canada who did his own chemical investigation of the cyanide in the walls: no London library seems to have a copy of his paper and Rudolf in his Report (p.246) says Ball didn't give enough details. If anyone

knows how to contact these persons that would help.

Our central winning argument concerns 'Pressac's Dilemma:' the duality between the rooms designated as 'gas chambers' in the design plans - viz the delousing chambers - and the rooms which have been imagined or hallucinated to be 'gas chambers,' viz the morgues adjacent to the cremation-rooms (We here focus on Kremas I and II where the chemical sampling was done). The three orders of magnitude difference in cyanide levels between the walls of these two types of room, is a totally winning trump-card. Any journalist can understand it! The cyanide results point out the difference between what is real and what is imaginary, in relation to the 'gas-chamber' concept.

This argument has to take place in countries where Doubt is not a crime. Science cannot exist *at all* where Doubt is prohibited! Let's be clear about that. Also, repeatability is the life-blood of science, the result has to be replicable. That's why I've here compared the four different investigations so far reported. Murmur quietly, that Germany was the country which more or less invented chemical procedure. I'd be quite happy to try and find a UK laboratory able to do the cyanide-in-mortar measurement. But, there would have to be someone in Poland clued up on where to take the samples, if indeed that remains feasible.

This is the Chemical Key, to What Really Happened.

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The Polish chemical study of cyanide in the walls of Auschwitz was alluded to by the University of Nevada professor John Zimmerman (‘How Reliable are the Hoss memoirs?’ http://www.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/hoess-memoirs/). He writes,

> in 1994, Cracow's Institute for Forensic Research did a comprehensive study of the structures at Auschwitz identified as homicidal gas chambers. The Institute found traces of hydrocyanic acid, the poison gas used for mass murder, in the cellar of Block 11, the place identified by Höss as the site of the first gassing. Moreover, the Institute also found that there were low levels of such acid when compared to the other gassing sites, thus substantiating Höss's statement that Block 11 was abandoned early on as a gassing site because of unsuitability. The Institute also found hydrocyanic acid in Crematorium I, where Höss states that the gassing operations for Soviet POWs were moved to.

Turning to the Polish study, the ‘traces of hydrocyanic acid’ in the ‘cellar of Block 11’ averaged 14 parts per billion. This is, as he points out, several times lower than that which they found for Krema–I, which averaged around 70 parts per billion. Zimmerman neglects to inform his readers, that other investigations, but not the Polish study, have found 0.1-0.5 *per cent* cyanide in the de-lousing chamber walls. These are the rooms which are called ‘gaskammers’ in the German design-plans, i.e. gas-chambers.

That means that the levels he is claiming as ‘criminal traces,’ to use Pressac’s phrase, are

around *one million times lower* concentration than that now present in the blue walls of the *gaskammer* rooms. I suggest that Professor Zimmerman's students would fall about laughing if this argument were put to them.

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The philosopher of science Karl Popper argued that a hypothesis could be scientific if it was in principle falsifiable. In other words, it must be testable in such a way that it is *exposed to the hazard of refutation*. If it doesn't do that, it isn't science! 'Germar continued speaking on the subject of science and free scientific inquiry, stressing the philosophy of Karl Popper' - we learned, at Mannheim District Court, on December 6th. Prisoner Germar Rudolf was bound hand and foot in chains, having been brought up thus that morning, from a windowless catacomb. There was no transcript kept and only one reporter, so we are, alas, unable to obtain further details (1).

Let's have a couple of quotes from Popper's classic work, *The Open Society and its Enemies*, appropriate for the day, March 5th, on which Rudolf's 'Thoughtcrime' sentence was handed down:

> We must plan for freedom, and not only for security, if for no other reason than that only freedom can make security secure.
>
> Reason like science, grows by way of mutual criticism; the only possible way of planning its growth is to develop those institutions that safeguard…. the freedom of thought (2).

Now, let's formulate what we might call the Basic Hypothesis, in its simplest form:

> The buildings in Auschwitz which are pointed out to tourists as homicidal gas chambers, in which millions of Jews were allegedly killed, never came into contact with Zyklon B. (3)

Can so startling a conclusion really be drawn from mere chemical measurement? The above is a quote from the retired General Ernst Remar, back in 1992. On trial for you-know-what, Remar had called Rudolf as a witness but he was not permitted to appear ('The court denied me the possibility of defense by means of sec. 186 of the German Penal code'). Instead, he published Rudolf's 'Report.' To be sure, the chemist might have preferred more cautious language.

For such a case to be established, *three* different hypotheses have to be refuted.
(1) That larger quantities of cyanide had to be used in the DCs because lice are harder to kill, thereby accounting for the higher concentrations.
(2) That the 'Iron blue' occurs in both types of wall, for some quite extraneous reason, and is not a result of wall impregnation with cyanide.
(3) That decades of rain have leeched out any cyanide from the broken-open AHGCs, the

rain being acidic in nature, whereas the DCs have remained intact and so have not been thus exposed.
(DC- Delousing Chamber, AHGC – Alleged Human Gas Chamber)

The first of these positions was advocated at the Zundel trial, as to why Leuchter's data should not lead to any such startling conclusion. It has been advocated since by Jacques Pressac. The second is advocated by Richard Green in his various web-articles. The third was propounded by the Polish report, commissioned by the Auschwitz museum.

Clearly, the enemies of the 'Open Society,' to use Karl Popper's language, will wish to stifle further debate on this matter.

**Refs**
1. http://revisionistreview.blogspot.com/2 ... t-his.html
2. www.poeticexpressions.co.uk/Freedom%20Quotations.htm
3. The Rudolf Report, 2003, 11.4.1, p.354. NB it's up twice on the web:
a) www.vho.org/GB/Books/trr
b) http://germarrudolf.com/work/trr/

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## The Blue Walls of Birkenau

The artist Friedrich Berg spent a few days strolling round the remains of the Birkenau camp at Auschwitz in 1988. He was taken by how

> there simply was nothing there to cause me to believe it was not superbly designed and built and run to keep people alive and healthy under extremely difficult conditions.

The intense blue of the delousing chamber walls was, he came to realise, identical with the Prussian Blue in his paint-tube! Admire his photos in www.nazigassings.com/index2.html. Here is his comment:

> 'The blue staining of the stucco and bricks in these photos is merely a subdued approximation of the extremely intense blue staining which is actually there. In reality, the blue staining matches the intense colour of Prussian blue pigment which is a well-known, synthetic dye made by reacting hydrocyanic acid with iron oxide. The same chemical process has obviously taken place here between the cyanide gas used in delousing and the iron oxide in red clay bricks. The staining of the stucco on the interior walls follows the outlines of the underlying bricks behind the stucco. Because of the erratic quality of the bricks, some bricks yield far more prussian blue pigment than others–hence the disparity in the intensities of the staining from brick to brick. What is especially surprising is the fact that the exterior walls show the same staining even after more than forty

> years of weathering. And, what is even more surprising and important is the fact that just a hundred yards away at Kremas 2 and 3, the exact same brick shows absolutely NO trace of blue staining anywhere--even in the cellar room remains where supposedly cyanide was used on a vast scale for mass murder. There is absolutely NO blue staining there anywhere.

So that's what (Fe4[Fe(CN)6]3) looks like! Chemically, this ferric ferrocyanide is a compound that combines both the ferric and ferrous (3- and 2- valent iron), just as ordinary rust, Fe3O4, is composed of both ferric and ferrous ions. Let's note Mr Berg's comment about the way in which the contours of the blue-stain indoors matched that on the outside wall, showing how it had soaked through.

Just for a laugh, let's quote the Polish Crakow Institute of Forensic Research's report on this topic:

> It is hard to imagine the chemical reactions and physicochemical processes that could have led to the formation of Prussian blue in that space.

Is it? The next paragraph explained that the formation of this Prussian blue 'is simply improbable,' with a surmise that it had resulted from a coat of blue paint being applied! Improbable or not, brickwork (whose mortar will tend to have around 1% of iron in it) exposed to cyanide is likely to develop the Iron blue, depending upon moisture, iron content and alkalinity. Old buildings fumigated with cyanide to de-bug them do sometimes develop the blue colouration. To avoid getting into trouble (ie finding some results), the Polish team refrained from doing two things: it didn't measure iron-bonded cyanide, ie the blue hue, nor did it sample the disinfection-chamber walls. 'But that's absurd!' you will reply. Maybe, but theirs was the *only* report published in any science journal on this topic ('Problems of Forensic Sciences' published in Cracow, as Gertrud, above, tells us). We may here reflect, that Science is not possible *at all* in a country where Doubt is prohibited.

To make this issue crystal-clear and remove any shadow of doubt, here is David Cole reporting on the same subject (http://forum.codoh.com/viewtopic.php?t=599) – an insightful, Jewish young man familiar with Auschwitz:

> there is heavy blue staining on the walls both inside the delousing chambers, INSIDE the hallways between the delousing chambers, and OUTSIDE the building, on the EXTERIOR WALLS of the delousing facilities. However, the interiors of the Krema 1 gas chamber (Auschwitz Main Camp) and the Krema 2 and 3 gas chambers (Auschwitz-Birkenau), where hundreds of thousands if not millions of people are said to have been gassed, show only minute traces of Zyclon B and no blue staining. Also, the Auschwitz camp barracks and offices, which were fumigated with the Zyklon B from time to time, show similarly minute traces of the gas, and no blue staining.
> What explanation can there be for the low levels of traces, and absence of blue staining, in the 'homicidal gas chambers'? If one suggests that the Zyklon traces

> in the homicidal gas chambers have been "weathered away", how can one explain the traces and staining on the OUTSIDE of the delousing complexes...traces which have NOT been weathered away after fifty years?

Where Leuchter sampled

I asked Mr Berg if he knew anything about the sites where Leuchter had taken his samples, and he replied:

> On many of the walls at the Leichenkeller and at the delousing stations, one could clearly see scratches in the walls which I suspected were from Leuchter's sampling of the walls--but, I could not be sure of that. Those scratches are visible in some of my photos of the delousing station walls--in some of the most intensely blue areas which suggests some bias on the part of the scratchers.

The latter point is used in certain sceptical arguments, which we may come onto.

Here is a further comment from Mr Berg about this blue hue (personal communication):

> One of the most famous and special pigments is Prussian Blue which has an extraordinarily intense, unique quality. No other blue pigment can match it. You can go to any art supply store and purchase some Prussian Blue for yourself and you will quickly see why--and then compare it also with any other blue paint or pigment. When I actually saw the blue staining of the delousing station walls, exterior as well as interior, I knew this could only have been from the cyanide molecule that is Prussian blue.

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# The Early Texts

Reading *The Leuchter Report* in 1989 ‘embedded the thorn of doubt in my heart’ Germar Rudolf tells us [1]. He began his investigations in early 1990, then in January 1992, the first, 72-page version of his *Report* appeared in Germany. It was updated and enhanced, then published in July 1993 as a 120-page paperback [2]. This historic 1993 German publication –

> *Das Rudolf Gutachten: Gutachten über die Bildung und Nachweisbarkeit von Cyanidverbindungen in den "Gaskammern" von Auschwitz*

was printed by the now-defunct Cromwell Press, London. No British library seems to have a copy of it, nor have the UK Castle Hill publishers got any copies left. Its not available on Amazon, nor is its name given in *The Rudolf Report* or *Dissecting the Holocaust*, both 2003. But, it is up on the web, here: http://vho.org/D/rga1/rga.html Its publisher seems to have been destroyed by a flood in 2000 [3]. Is Fate against us?

One wishes some library had a copy of either the 1993 or 1992 publication, or of the 1992 English translation published by Zundel. This is a historic document and one doesn't want it to fade into oblivion. Let us note that his originally-published table of results, the 29 values of cyanide levels as obtained by the Fresenius Institute from his samples, is identical with the Table he later published in *The Rudolf Report,* 'cyanide concentrations in masonry of 'gas chambers' / delousing chambers.'[4] (Later adjusted to Table 3 in his *Grundlagen* chapter) [5]

This early publication terminated his PhD studies in theoretical crystallography, lost him his position in the Max Plank Institute, and brought him into the glare of national publicity. It was the seed from which the mighty *Grundlagen* blossomed -with astonishing rapidity, in 1994. His earliest publication was a letter in the *Junge Freiheit* in 1990 ('a small right-wing monthly newspaper') criticising 'sloppy errors' in *The Leuchter Report.* An English translation of this letter would be of value here … Leuchter wasn't too bothered about chemistry, but one would appreciate hearing Rudolf's early comments! Around this time (1990), Rudolf tells us 'my entire outlook on life became unstable' and 'The eternal conflict of good and evil was revived in me.'[6] No comment! He experienced the epiphany of his life on 16th August 1991, standing on the remaining roof of Morgue I of Krema II at Birkenau (The Iron Curtain had just dissolved which made the visit feasible). It there dawned on him that no 'holes' in that roof had ever existed. At 26 years of age he had to understand: '**I had been lied to by all the politicians of the world who to date had failed to assemble even the most minuscule investigation commission.'** Yep!

Never has Chemistry altered History more, than in these three reports:
Fred Leuchter, 'An Engineering Report …' 1988 Toronto, Samisdat Publishers Ltd [7,8].
(36 wall samples analysed by Alpha Analytic Laboratories, in MA)
Germar Rudolf, 'Das Rudolf Gutachten …' 1993 UK, Cromwell Press
(29 wall samples analysed by The Fresenius Institute, in Hessen)
John Clive Ball, 'The Ball Report' [9] 1993 BC, Canada Ball Resource Services Ltd
(6 samples analysed by an unknown laboratory) [10]

No London library has any of these [11] and their publishers are all gone: Samisdat Publishers Ltd., (Leuchter) Cromwell Press (Rudolf) and Ball Resource Services Ltd [12], Delta B.C.). But, John Ball and Fred Leuchter are, one is glad to say, alive and well. The latter drives a school bus in Malden, Massachusetts – he couldn't be 'Mr Death' any more! The Zundel trial terminated all that, as too it seems to have done for the career of chemist Mr Roth of Alpha Analytic Lab, who was obliged to leave that company after there testifying.

Rudolf's 1993 *Gutachten* concluded with ruminations as to how Holocaust-guilt accusations were eerily similar to the European witch-trials. No doubt this was deeply important and meaningful, but could it not have been kept out of a chemical report? One would have preferred to see a more brief and focussed report. Leuchter's Report was brief and focussed all right – but not on chemistry! With its staggering conclusions about the physical function

and design of the ‘gas chambers,’ the sites and nature of his wall samples were not described. If I have rightly understood, it is the accompanying film, made of him in Poland, from which persons have inferred his 32 sample locations.

**Refs**

1. *The Rudolf Report*, 2003, 310.
2. www.ihr.org/jhr/v20/v20n2p-3_Rudolf.html#62337
3. www.vho.org/VffG/2000/3/Rudolf243.html)
4. www.vho.org/GB/Books/trr/8.html#8.3.3.1.
5. www.vho.org/GB/Books/dth/fndgcger.html
6. *The Rudolf Report* 2003, 312.
7. Before going to jail, Germar Rudolf produced a Critical Edition of *The Leuchter Report*, at http://vho.org/dl/ENG/tlr.pdf - 25 megabytes, it takes a while to download.
8. His 1998-9 Report enjoyed several different titles: *An Engineering Report on the alleged Execution Gas Chambers at Auschwitz …*; *Auschwitz, End of the Line…* and *The Leuchter Report: The First Forensic Examination of Auschwitz …*,
9. J.C. Ball has a degree in geology, and worked as a mineral exploration geologist.
10. A chemical study done in Crakow was published under the confusing title: ‘*A study of the cyanide compound contents in the walls of the gas chambers in the former Auschwitz and Birkenau concentration camps’* It was not anything of the kind: the term ‘gas chamber’ here can only allude to the ‘gaskammer’ rooms in the design-plans i.e the delousing chambers, and no study of these was there published.
11. The British Library once had a copy of the Leuchter Report, now ‘Lost.’ But, there is a copy in the Bodlean at Oxford.
12. These are not in the telephone directory nor did they reply to a letter.

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## Science as Public Knowledge

Asked its opinion of *Das Rudolf Gutachten* (The Rudolf Report), the Max Plank Institute at Stuttgart replied in March 1994, ‘according to their spokesman, the Max Plank Corporation has no proof that the samples are really from Auschwitz.’ Likewise an Anne Frank Institute spokesperson expressed a similar view: ‘These scientific analyses are perfect. What one cannot determine is how this Rudolf got them, how he obtained the samples’[1].

Science is not a solitary activity and scientists are trained to assume that a report may have come from cheating unless it can be shown otherwise. The point of scientific procedure, is that it should be able to *compel* someone on the other side of the world to accept a result against their will, merely be reading a report. The scientific method involves peer-review and is an activity where several persons are involved. They have to agree on what is done, and then on what is found. For example, I wouldn’t trust myself to go to Auschwitz, take the wall-samples, label them correctly, and then send

them ‘blind’ to a chemistry lab; still less, would I expect others to believe any results obtained, without independent witnesses. That private activity should be a mere pilot study, not as such publishable. A chemist would have searching questions concerning, eg the depth of the sample below the wall surface, the degree of any blue colouration, and how could one be sure that it was definitely the old, pre-1945 wall? Leuchter had several persons with whom he could discuss these key issues on his visit. One needs more than one person to be recording such things, for a couple of dozen samples. These sceptical comments from the Max Plank Institute and Anne Frank Foundation express normal scientific protocol. There are indeed photographs of Germar Rudolf taking the samples, but one would have preferred some testimony or corroboration from the photographer.

**A Witness for Leuchter**
Fred Leuchter went with a team - his wife Carolyn, his draftsman Howard Miller, cinematographer Jurgen Neumann, and Polish language interpreter, Tijudar Rudolph. The historian David Irving commented:

> I myself would, admittedly, have preferred to see more rigorous methods used in identifying and certifying the samples taken for analysis, but I accept without reservation the difficulties that the examining team faced on location in what is now Poland: chiselling out the samples from the hallowed site under the very noses of the new camp guards. The video tapes made simultaneously by the team -- which I have studied -- provide compelling visual evidence of the scrupulous methods that they used.[2]

and Daniel Desjardins concurred: ‘one can readily ascertain what manner of samples Fred Leuchter extracted from which archaeologic locations by reviewing the on-site, real-time video of the collection process.’[3]

1. *The Rudolf Report* 2003 pp. 385, 297.
2. Foreword to the London Focal Point edition, 1989, of *The Leuchter Report,* p. 6 www.codoh.com/gcgv/gc426v12.html.
3. www.codoh.com/newrevoices/nddd/ndddstern.html "Leuchter in Poland," available through Samisdat Press, Ltd., 206 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

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# The Polish Investigation

David Irving informed *The Times* on 21st March, 1991,[1] about

> a copy, improperly obtained, of the Polish forensic laboratory report commissioned secretly in February last year by Franciszek Piper, the new non-Communist director of the Auschwitz museum and archives, following my

> publication of the Leuchter Report (an American team's clandestine laboratory analysis of the purported gas-chambers).

That copy soon appeared in *The Journal of Historical Review.[*2] Concentrations from 9 - 147 micrograms per 100g of cyanide residues were reported in ten samples taken from the walls of the rooms and chambers “where cyanide gas was used for disinfecting the slave-labourers' clothing,” Irving explained, whereas there was “none whatever in ten samples taken from rooms identified in countless war crimes trials as the lethal gas chambers also using this Zyklon B (hydrogen cyanide) gas, apart from a " vanishingly small" trace in one column in Birkenau, compatible with routine disinfectant operations.” "The implications are obvious," he added.

Of this leaked September 1990 Report, which might have intended to be confidential, the director of the Institute of Forensic Research Dr. Jan Markiewicz commented, diplomatically: ‘our investigations aiming at the confirmation, if possible, of the use of cyanic preparations in the rooms that survived whole or only in the form of ruins, were rather preliminary in nature and incomplete.’[3] His Institute would make a more thorough study, he explained.

The Polish approach had the key characteristic that (to quote Rudolf),

> 99.9% of the cyanide presently detectable in the walls of the delousing chambers of Auschwitz is bound in a way that is not detectable by the method of Markiewicz and party.[4]

Let’s suspend our incredulity that they would want to do such a thing.

Their report, published in 1994,[5] endorsed what Irving had written three years earlier concerning the pilot-study of 22 samples taken from Auschwitz walls: there were significant level in the DC walls but virtually none in any others. It did not, however, reach Irving’s view that any implications were ‘obvious.’ They had gone on to take a further sixty samples, from areas ‘best sheltered and least exposed to rainfall.’ That is a considerable amount of labour, with over eighty samples taken from the Auschwitz walls! Each of these samples were then subdivided and measured to give three independent determinations, so a lot of careful, hard work was involved. They measured various other elements, and also acidity (Ph) – everything except the one thing that really mattered, viz iron cyanide.

We here summarise their results, taking just the mean from each set of 7 or 8 samples (each measured thrice) from each AHGC (alleged human gas chamber): the Polish report called these ‘Krema,’ a deliberately vague term, whereas in the German plans these were *leichenkellar* or morgues. From their Table III:
Krema I: 67 ppb (n=21) Krema II: 160 ppb (n=21)
Krema III: 26 ppb (n=21) Krema IV: 117 ppb (n=15)
Krema V: 76 ppb (n=21)
The overall mean here is 90 parts per billion of cyanide, or about one part in ten million

(0.09 ppm).
Their Table IV gave cyanide levels of a set of eight samples from a de-lousing chamber, or as they put it: ‘concentrations of cyanide ions in samples collected in the facilities for the fumigation of prisoners clothes, (Birkenau Bath-House Camp B1-A)’. This gave a mean value **three times higher** than the ‘Kremas,’ viz. 273 ppb (n=24). I haven’t previously seen this conclusion drawn, and suggest that this is the one moderately important conclusion which to emerge from all the hard work that went into this study. In their paragraph beginning ‘The results of analyses are presented in Tables I-IV,’ one seeks in vain for a mention from the Polish authors of the Birkenau delousing-chamber wall cyanide values given in their Table IV as being remarkably elevated – to a high level of statistical significance - as compared to the five ‘Krema’ walls. Why have they not mentioned this important finding in their own data?

*The Rudolf Report* gives us a brief summary of the Polish study, using what it calls ‘orders of magnitudes’ (ie approximate) results:
DC walls 0-0.8 ppm, AHGC walls, 0-0.6 ppm (mg CN-/kg).[6]
The trouble with these figures is (a) they are an order of magnitude too high - it is important to apprehend how very low are the levels which the Polish team were measuring, in parts per billion – and (b) they don’t show the substantial difference between the DC (what the Germans called ‘gas chamber’) and the AHGC levels.

Comparing these values, in Table IV the DC wall samples gave a mean of 0.27 ± 0.30 ppm (n=8), while in Table III the Krema II AHGC walls gave 0.16 ± 0.21 ppm (n=8), the latter being the highest cyanide value of the Kremas sampled. It had this high value, the authors explained, because ‘many fragments of the gas chamber were to a great degree protected from precipitation,’ i.e., the chamber was less exposed to the elements. That is an interesting possibility, which could be considered by any further investigation. The authors grant in a general sense that the DC wall cyanide values might have been higher, as Leuchter found, because ‘being undamaged, these facilities were not exposed to the action of weather conditions.’

The Polish study did careful research, in two separate stages, but then evaded the conclusion which ought to follow from it by a mere conjecture. It should have been their business to show, from their detailed on-site inspection, that the cyanide concentrations vary according to the degree of exposure to the elements, if that's what they believe, and not just allege such. Also we are disappointed that they made no comment upon the deep blue colouration of the DC walls from which they sampled: what about measurable differences in iron, in cyanide level and in acidity between the blue and non-blue samples? One senses a timidity in the Polish approach as if they were nervous of any pathway which might have lead them in a ‘wrong’ direction.

1. www.stormfront.org/solargeneral/library ... 10391.html
2. vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 207-216: www.ihr.org/jhr/v11/v11p207_Staff.html; IHR Newsletter, April 1991.

3. Ibid. (letter of June 7th 1991)
4. www.vho.org/GB/Books/cq/leuchter.html
5. www.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/che ... port.shtml and
www.nizkor.org/hweb/orgs/polish/institu ... -research/
6. Rudolf Report 2003, Table 23, 8.4.2, p.272.

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## Geography of the Leuchter Samples

When Fred Leuchter secretly took his wall-samples back in 1998, this was a Pre-Pressac era so to speak. Books about 'the Holocaust' were all *stories,* horror-tales with fairly unspecified physical locations, as if describing some Hades-type Underworld [1]. Amongst the old ruins, what was a 'gas chamber'?. When Leuchter arrived with hammer and chisel, who was there to tell him? Had any book or expert explained that the de-lousing chambers were marked in the well-hidden design plans as 'gaskammer' i.e. gas chambers? Hardly! [2]

*The Leuchter Report* is web-available on three or four separate sites [3,4]. I've never seen a hard copy because no major London library seems to have one. This seems odd, for a document which made history and achieved a world-wide cult status. Alas, the sections of its Appendix 5 on the web-versions are rather garbled and will confuse people.

Leuchter was able to peruse the Auschwitz camp archives during his historic visit of February 1988: 'I obtained information from the Museum as to what areas were alleged gas chambers in their archives.' [5] He was surely the first person since WWII to really *see* the buildings as they had functioned. No doubt, this was much owing to the weekend he had spent with Zundel and Faurisson in Toronto before the visit, poring over maps and plans [6] . Upon returning home, he and his draughtsman prepared seven or eight precision-drawn maps, in March of 1988, demonstrating the locations of 31 of his samples. He handed over these original diagrams to the judge at the Zundel Trial in April 1988, held in Toronto, together with his measurements, co-ordinates of the sample sites, and his travel log for the journey, and they have never been seen since. For legal reasons, the court refused to allow them to be introduced as an exhibit. [7]

Let us hope that Canadians will request the court to make these valuable documents publicly available. They ought to be in a museum now as hallowed, original documents. We sense the originality of his perception from his cross-examination at the Zundel trial [8], where he explained to the startled Court about the different chambers and how they would have worked, eg, the ventilation system involved, and the open door between the morgue and crematorium at 'Krema I'. That's why these maps matter, they document that remarkable act of perception [9].

*The Leuchter Report* contained no discussion of his sampling sites! The maps are all we get, in Appendix 5, and these are only copies of copies of his maps. They locate all his sampling

site locations except for his most important one: 'Sample 32 was from a Delousing facility (a small brick building the size of a room} which was way out in a remote area of Birkenau. It is known as Delousing #1 on maps of the Camp?[4] This is the one which Rudolf alludes to as BW 5a [10]. Friedrich Berg's website shows these on a map of Birkenau [11].

Leuchter report, Appendix 5
DESIGN PLANS WITH DETAILS OF SAMPLING (dated 23rd March, 1988).
Titles as given on the websites are in green [12].
Krema I Delousing chamber bath & Disinfection Building 1 in Majdanek ' no samples taken from here.
Krema II Floor plan of the delousing wing of Bath & Disinfection Building 1 at Majdanek ' no samples from here.
Krema III This is 'Krema I,' its 'morgue (presumed gas chamber),' as Leuchter has written beside the map. Sample sites of Numbers 25-31 are marked.
Krema IV This is a map of Krema II, Birkenau -samples 1-7
Krema V This is a map of Krema 3, Birkenau, samples 8-11
Delousing Chamber and Experimental Gas Chamber for Delousing; Unknown Heater Circulator (Majdanek) No way! These two diagrams are of the cremation-oven rooms in Birkenau (Krema IV for samples 13-20; below is Krema V for samples 21-24). They are definitely not the delousing chambers. [13]

Thus the third of these subsections locates Leuchter's *first* set of samples - whose analysis so startled the French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac: 'Out of seven samples obtained from the Crematorium II gas chamber ruins, not a single one was shown upon analysis to contain cyanide. This amazing result is contrary to everything known about the building's history.' [14] Too right!

Let us hope that, 'Time and reason will vindicate the Leuchter Report.' [15] To help this happen, scholars do need to know of the major libraries holding copies of this vital document, in its three different imprints. It might help if the sites displaying the texts of this historic document corrected their somewhat misleading sub-headings for its site diagrams.

1. See, eg, *Imagining the Holocaust* by Daniel Schwartz, 1999 for more of this.
2. www.ihr.org/leaflets/inside.shtml
3.www.zundelsite.org/english/leuchter/report1/index.html,www.ihr.org/books/leuchter/leuchter.toc.html and http://tworca.org/LeuchterReport.pdf
4. Rudolf prepared a Critical Edition of all four Leuchter reports:
http://vho.org/dl/ENG/tlr.pdf
5. Personal communication from Fred Leuchter.
6 Preface to *Leuchter Report* by Faurisson, p.14 of ref. (3).
7. www.stormfront.org/solargeneral/library ... index.html
8 www.ihr.org/books/kulaszka/33leuchter.html
9. The diagrams are given as Figs 12-20 in Rudolf?s Critical Edition, ref. (3).
10 Rudolf's footnote 111 in ref (3).

11 www.nazigassings.com/index2.html
12. In checking through these diagrams with sampling sites, it is helpful to have *The Rudolf Report?s* Table 17 available (203, section 8.3.1)
13.T Thanks to R.W. for guidance on this and other matters.
14. *J. Pressac, Truth Prevails: Demolishing Holocaust Denial: The End of the Leuchter Rep*ort, p.68.
15 Fred Leuchter: www.ihr.org/jhr/v12/v12p421_Weber.html

Relevant Dates: 3 Feb 1988 Faurisson visits Leuchter, 26th Feb Leuchter visits Auschwitz, 23rd March, the design-plans are drawn up showing sampling sites, then 20th April Leuchter testifies at Zundel trial. Later that year the 'Samisdat' edition of the Report was published by Zundel, then the next year Irving?s 'Focal Point' London publishing house produced its copy.

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## Depth of wall penetration

In 1988, the analytical chemist Dr A. Roth lost his job at Alpha Laboratories, in consequence of his having analysed the Leuchter wall samples, and further giving testimony about them at the Zundel trial. Some years later, he strove to backtrack on the conclusions that had been drawn from this, by alleging that the sampling procedure had been invalid. This was because, he explained, any trace of cyanide remaining would be only on the very top surface of the wall:

> Cyanide is a surface reaction, it's probably not going to penetrate more than 10 microns - a human hair is 100 microns in diameter … If you are gonna go look for it you are going to look on the surface only. There's no reason to go deep because it is not going to be there.[1]

This testimony of Dr Roth was presented as damning evidence at the David Irving libel suit [2]. The prosecution attorney (a Mr Rampton) quoted the above words of Roth, and then added, derisively:

> ‘Despite the absolutely hopeless methodology that Fred Leuchter used to obtain his samples, the fact is that the sample from the *Leichenkeller* in crematorium 3 still produced traces of hydrogen cyanide, did it not? …. Dr Roth says that it is less than one tenth the thickness of a human hair that the cyanide will penetrate into the brickwork.
> Q. Exactly. If you are going to do the test scientifically, you need carefully to scratch or scrape the surface and put it in a plastic bag, take it back and have it analysed. What Fred Leuchter did was to hack great lumps out of the fabric, did he not?
> Irving: My Lord, we have photographs taken of the outside of some of these buildings, I emphasise the word "outside", and the blue stain from the cyanide

has gone right through the brickwork, inch after inch after inch. You can see the outside of the building is stained blue with a stain that turns out to be Prussian blue from the cyanide that has come right through the brickwork.
Q. That is the delousing chamber, is it?
Irving: The delousing chamber, my Lord, yes and also a gas chamber at Stutthorf outside Dansig…
Q. You have never publicly acknowledged any of these reports, critiques and so on which cast doubt, sometimes 100 per cent doubt, on your utterances about the gas chambers at Auschwitz.
Irving: I do not agree. I think that the central chemical conclusions of the Leuchter report, although flawed, have now been substantially confirmed by a whole string of other reports in the meantime, both the one kept secret by the Auschwitz authorities and the earlier 1945 one, and the Germar Rudolf one, and other reports that have been conducted since then. Obviously the numbers do not exactly match, and you would not expect them to, but the broad trend is the same, very large quantities in the fumigation clambers, cyanide residues and not the quantities you would expect in the buildings where allegedly hundreds of thousands of people have been gassed to death with cyanide.

It is interesting to hear a historian David Irving pointing out how the chemist Dr Roth was in error. Roth's 'ten microns' of penetration is pure baloney.[3] Both prosecution and defence here gave a central significance to the chemical evidence, and one regrets that no chemist was present to evaluate matters, or to present Germar Rudolf's evidence on this question[4]. Let's now see how Rudolf's findings, published in 1993, affect this chemical argument used in that spectacularly-lost trial.

**Iron Blue versus cyanide.**
It is in general a surface reaction which produces the iron blue, in contrast with the cyanide gas which seeps right though the brickwork. The mortar of brickwork is spongy and porous, eg steam can pass through it. Water evaporates while the mortar sets, and a spongy texture thereby results. We've seen how the blue patterns on the outside of the DCs are similar to those within, and Irving correctly pointed out that this alone refuted Roth's view.

The cause of the iron-blue may be somewhat mysterious. The great cyber-clashes between Germar Rudolf and Dr Richard Green on this obscure chemical issue concerns reduction-oxidation and how alkali and damp the wall has to be, which we needn't go. After percolating right through the wall, the cyanide accumulates to become a surface iron-blue. The topic has been fairly well resolved by Rudolf's through sampling of several DC walls: 'Underneath the first layer of wall plaster, only approximately 1 mm thick, the material appears, by contrast, pale blue, just like the entire east wall of the wing…[5] The blue is seen below the surface. 'Sample 15b is a fragment of brick, the blue layer of which was separated with a spatula (Sample 15c).'[6] These two samples had the very different values, of 56 and 2,400 ppm of cyanide, showing how the cyanide accumulates by bonding with iron, on the surface: to a depth of one millimetre or so - nothing resembling Roth's ten

microns. In the context of Roth's comment, Rudolf alluded especially to his samples 11, 13, 17, 19b, and 23, which showed 'that hydrogen cyanide can rather easily reach deep layers of plaster and mortar.' [7]

Again, 'an extremely high concentration of cyanide on the surface of the material must generally be expected… The difference between Samples 1 and 2 [in Krema II morgue] may indicate that a depth profile is actually prevalent in the concrete' [8]. Other samples of his were also divided according to their depth of penetration, and tended to show a gradient of the cyanide diffusing through the wall.

Summarising, the cyanide gradient according to depth of penetration of the mortar in the wall (i.e. in between the bricks), is not very great, certainly not enough to cast doubt upon Leuchter's sampling. Cyanide gas has penetrating power, which is why it was so good for de-lousing mattresses - also, why most of the alleged homicidal gas chambers claimed in the literature would have poisoned the operators. Wishing to restore some dignity to Professor Roth, let us conclude with his truthful remark made at the Zundel trial, about cyanide's penetrating power:

> In porous materials such as brick or mortar, the Prussian blue [recte: hydrogen cyanide] could go fairly deep as long as the surface stayed open, but as the Prussian blue formed, it was possible that it would seal the porous material and stop the penetration. [9]

1. www.fpp.co.uk/Auschwitz/Leuchter/Roth.html (interview in 1999 film by Errol Morris, 'Mr Death')
2. www.nizkor.org/ftp.cgi/people/i/irving. ... /day008.28
3. Rudolf described Roth's comment as 'a new corny joke': *Dissecting the Holocaust*, 2003, www.vho.org/GB/Books/dth/fndgcger.html
4. For a court case costing thirteen million dollars, one would have thought somebody could have bothered to get a chemist to testify, if a chemical argument was the issue.
5. *The Rudolf Report*, 2003, p261.
6. Ibid, p.259.
7. *Dissecting the Holocaust* 2003 (ref 3)
8. Ibid, p253
9. Kulaszka (ed.), *Did Six Million Really Die? Report on the Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel* - 1988, Samisdat Publishers Ltd., Toronto 1992, p. 363 (quoted by Rudolf in *Grundlagen* Ibid.

# Wikipedia on Zyklon-B

Anyone can contribute to *Wikipedia*, and it may therefore be worth challenging the biased and misleading comments in this section [1].

*This article is about the cyanide-based gas used during the Holocaust.* Suggested correction: This article is about how Germany used cyanide gas in WWII.

> Modern Holocaust deniers assert that Zyklon B gas was not used in the gas chambers,

Correction: They assert that it was so used. It was used ‘in the gas chambers,’ i.e. the designated gas chambers as shown in the original design plans, viz. the delousing chambers. Zyklon-B was never a gas, it was a liquid form of cyanide absorbed into pellets.

> ….relying as evidence on the low levels of Prussian Blue residue in samples of the purported gas chambers found by Fred A. Leuchter, which Leuchter dismissed as the results of general delousing of buildings.

Correction No-one has measured levels of ‘Prussian blue residue’ in AHGC walls. Leuchter’s work looked at *total cyanide* present, this being largely in the form of iron cyanide. *No* Prussian blue was visible in walls of the ‘purported gas chambers’ he visited - that's the whole point.

> However, Leuchter's negative control, a sample of gasket material taken from a different building in the camp, registered as having no such cyanide residue.

Correction: Two ‘control’ samples were taken by Leuchter: Sample 28 from the wall of a wash-room adjacent to the morgue in Krema-I, and sample 12 of ‘gasket material’ from elsewhere. The first had a level of 1.3 ppm and the other was undetectable, i.e.below 1 ppm. Thus one could reasonably say that Leuchter’s two control samples hovered around one part per million of total cyanide.

> The manager of the analytical laboratory hired by Leuchter states in an interview in Errol Morris' film Mr. Death: the Rise and Fall of Fred A. Leuchter, Jr., that Leuchter's thick samples of brick would have greatly diluted the cyanide residue, which forms only an extremely fine layer on the walls and cannot penetrate.

Correction It is frivolous to quote a mere film-interview – quite apart from the inherent absurdity of his comment. *The Rudolf Report* contains some thorough investigation of the ‘depth profile’ of the cyanide, i.e. how it varied throughout the mortar of the Auschwitz walls, and needs here to be cited.

> In 1994, the Institute for Forensic Research in Kraków reexamined this claim on the grounds that formation of Prussian blue by exposure of bricks to cyanide is not a highly probable reaction.

Correction The Institute for Forensic Research in Cracow hardly re-examined Leuchter's claims, because it solely measured cyanide not bound to iron. This un-bound cyanide is very labile, i.e. likely to come and go, and it is far from evident that the cyanide they measured is a memory of that which was present fifty years ago. The central weakness of the Polish study lay here, as well as in the low levels they measured (parts per billion). They did indeed make a comment about the Prussian Blue being 'improbable,' the relevance of which remains enigmatic.

I suggest this *Wikipedia* article should give some estimate of the total for all Zyklon-B used in the Auschwitz complex, of around 40 tons 1940-45 [2], and should also cite estimates made of the relative proportions of this used for lice versus (allegedly) humans! (Eg, Jacques Pressac put this at around 95% used for de-lousing with merely 5% for exterminating camp members). I suggest this article ought to state what was being de-loused by Zyklon-B, viz. all clothing and bedding materials. Immediately after the war DDT replaced Zyklon-B as the preferred method of delousing clothes, so that the latter became obsolete, which needs to be stated.

Queries:the *Wikipedia* article avers that two different forms of Zyklon-B were used in the labour camps: one with a warning smell, as used for de-lousing, and that used for murder, 'deliberately made without the warning deodorant.' Was this the case? This article nowhere states that Zyklon-B was *liquid* hydrogen cyanide, and it surely ought to. Instead, it claims that it was *crystalline* - it wasn't, was it?

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zyklon_B
2. *The Rudolf Report* 2003, p.212

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## The Decisive Test

The Leuchter and Rudolf data-sets always need to be evaluated together. Each separately may have certain weaknesses, and it is in their conjunction together that the great force of the argument resides.

We have seen how the delousing chamber walls have a mean of 5,600 ppm total cyanide (Rudolf's data) of which only 0.27 ppm on average is not bound with iron (Polish data, see 20th March section above ), giving a factor of about 20,000 between these different levels. That is a remarkable differential! In contrast, the AHGCs of Kremas I and II had somewhat over 1 ppm of total cyanide, of which around 0.09 ppm was iron-free. That gives a much smaller ratio, of about one order of magnitude. Let's here quote Germar Rudolf:

> After 50 years, considerably less than one part per thousand of the total cyanide in the walls of the delousing chambers is not bound as iron cyanide. In the alleged homicidal gas chambers, this ratio is only 1:10, maximum. [1]

Thus the ratio of bound to unbound cyanide differs greatly between the two types of chamber.

We have earlier ignored those Leuchter samples, over half of them, that were unmeasurable, as lying below 1 ppm. We here give them an estimated value of 0.5 ppm, since their cyanide level has to lie between 1 and zero, and that will enable us to *combine together* the Leuchter and Rudolf data-sets. They both measured the same thing in the same walls, so let's combine them. The six Leuchter samples from Krema 1 are {3.8, 1.3, 1.4, 7.9, 1.1, 0.5] plus his seven samples from Krema II are {0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5 }ppm. The three Rudolf samples from Krema II are {7.2, 0.6, 6.7}. Combining these gives us

**2.2 ± 2.9 (n=16) ppm total cyanide in the AHGC walls.**

We do the same for the 'control' samples. Let's define that term, because there has been some confusion here since Leuchter alluded to his single DC sample as a 'control.' A **control** we here define as a sample from any wall that is neither a DC nor an AHGC. In other words, if any book or person has averred, 'that was a gas chamber,' then it can't be counted as a control. Fred Leuchter took many samples from a cremation-oven room in Krema IV, those numbered 13-24, also a door seal (12) and Krema-I wash room (29). That gives us 11 'controls' altogether: {0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 2.3, 1.4, 0.5, 1.4, 4.4, 1.7, 0.5, 1.3}. Rudolf took his controls from two lots of barracks (samples 5-8 and 23-24), i.e. residential areas, giving 6 altogether: {0.6, 0.1, 0.3, 2.7, 0.3, 0.1} [2]. Combining these gives us

**1.1 ± 1.1 (n=17) ppm total cyanide in 'control' Auschwitz walls.**

Are you ready for a shock? The difference between these two groups is *not statistically significant* (t = 1.4). There has been discussion in the literature, about how the Kremas may have had a single treatment of cyanide, to de-louse them at some stage (Is there evidence for this having happened?). Fred Leuchter made some such conjecture in his cross-examination at the Zundel trial. These results show, that no such conjecture is needed. There is no significant difference in total cyanide between the control samples and the AHGC samples – period. That comes from an impressive total of 17 control samples and 16 AHGC samples.

The only assumption here made, in order to combine the two data-sets, is that of setting Leuchter's too-low-to-measure samples at 0.5 ppm. That is a reasonable assumption. The difference between these two groups may look significant because one mean is double the other, however the large standard deviation (bigger then the mean) counteracts this and has deprived this difference of any statistical significance.

Believers [3] may prefer not to read what follows, because their entire case must disintegrate if they merely absorb the following facts. Mean values for the DC walls are 5,600 & 0.26 ppm, for both the cyanide total & that not bound to iron, while for AHGC walls the figures are 2.2 & 0.09 ppm likewise for cyanide total & that not bound to iron. Persons of rational disposition must surely agree with David Irving, who said at his trial that

the implication of these differences was ‘obvious.’ We have merely sharpened up the figures a bit, they are now more exact.

There is one straw that Believers have clung to: the notion, that the Krema values are somehow ‘raised.’ The analysis here indicates that this is not so. The around one part per million level of cyanide could have come from anywhere, maybe from atmospheric nitrogen, but that need not concern us. The Null Hypothesis here is that there is no significant difference between controls and the AHGCs – which clearly ought to be the case, if hundreds of thousands of persons had been lethally gassed there. The aim of a scientific test is to disprove the Null Hypothesis. That has failed, in this case. The Null Hypothesis is still intact. So the hypothesis of mass extermination goes out of the window. It was just a fairytale – a Fairy Tale from Hell.

Postscript - The analysis here presented predicts that the cyanide in any domestic (barracks) or cremation-oven room wall, unbound with iron, ought to fluctuate around 90 ppb (parts per billion) or may be somewhat less, maybe as low as 30 ppb. That is a testable prediction and it is work that needs to be done. The phoney, bogus claim made by the Polish team, is that they took 8 samples of such from a residential area and that their values were {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0} parts per *billion*. As we have earlier discussed, one would not expect to find any chemist who would believe these ‘control’ levels as measured in parts per billion. Its an absurd claim but one endlessly repeated, on Wikipedia, by Richard Green, in fact wherever Believers want to find some kind of straw for ignoring the iron cyanide, which is what counts. It counts because it lasts. It happens to be insoluble. It has endured for half a century. It tells us where the cyanide was used – and where it wasn’t.

1. www.vho.org/GB/c/GR/Green.html
2. Check out these figures, from Tables 17 and 19 in *The Rudolf Report* 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 www.vho.org/GB/Books/trr/8.html#8.3.1 Rudolf's version of Leuchter's data misses out a few duplicate readings, but is otherwise identical.
3. I prefer this word rather than ‘exterminationists’ – if we are deniers, they can be believers.

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# THE STRANGE LOGIC OF RICHARD GREEN

Dr Richard Green, the Holocaust chemist, has his own Wikipedia section [1]. His anti-Rudolf polemics on the web include *The Chemistry of Auschwitz* [2] *Leuchter, Rudolf and the Iron Blues* [3] and *Rudolf, Rhetoric and Reduction* [4]. We'll here allude to these as CA, LR and RR, respectively. In these texts, weak chemical arguments alternate with strong invective. The arguments are saturated with venom, as are the delousing-chamber walls of Birkenau with cyanide. He scoffs at the practical labour and conclusions of others, himself a mere armchair theorist.

A lot of his argument is about the Iron Blue, so let's remind ourselves with a quote from

Rudolf:

> The walls of the delousing buildings are saturated through and through with cyanide compounds, of which only a part becomes visible as iron blue, predominantly in damp areas and at the surfaces due to accumulation processes [5].

In addition there are very small traces of cyanide not bound to iron, mainly calcium cyanide, Ca(CN)2, water-soluble. The Polish 1991 study looked at this, and Dr Green is concerned to extol this survey, dismissing the others.

**The Burden of Proof**

The terminology used in Green's essay can be confusing. Thus, we find statements like: 'The burden of proof that Prussian blue must have formed under the conditions present in the gas chambers is on the deniers' [LR]. and again: 'In order for Leuchter or Rudolf to demonstrate the significance of their findings, it is necessary for them to prove the necessity of Prussian blue formation under the conditions that the homicidal gas chambers were operated. [LR]' Clearly, (a) Leuchter and Rudolf don't believe in the existence of any such homicidal gas chambers, and (b) no Prussian blue ever formed in such alleged chambers. Let's try one more time to follow Dr Green, here:

> Yet the burden of proof here lies with the deniers. They claim to prove that gassings could not have occurred in the gas chambers. To make such an argument, they need to demonstrate that their proposed mechanism of Prussian blue formation must be operative in the gas chambers under the precise conditions under which they were operated. Their task is daunting. [LR]

We ('the deniers') are affirming the simple fact that Prussian Blue *never* appears in the AHGCs - which Dr Green here calls 'the gas chambers' - for the simple reason that cyanide wasn't used in them; whereas, it is present in the DC walls. We are not obliged to explain any 'proposed mechanism' whereby this blue complex forms [6]; it suffices to point out that it *does* form, it *is* there, is *permanent*, and those parts of wall having it, contain high iron and cyanide levels.

Jean Pressac may have been correct, that the deep blue only matured slowly, appearing there after the War [7]. Mother Nature was thus pointing out something, which turned out to be vitally relevant. Green correctly states, that 'Yet the burden of proof here lies with the deniers. They claim to prove that gassings could not have occurred in the gas chambers. [LR]'

We do, indeed: *chemical* proof, Dr Green. One needs to add a caveat that his terminology can mislead: Pressac's hard-to-find magnum opus showed diagrams of rooms labelled 'gas chambers' (*gaskammers*) that were clearly the delousing chambers and that is not Dr Green's meaning.

Where is the Prussian Blue located? Dr Green tells his readers, that 'Some of the delousing

chambers exhibit blue-staining, whereas the homicidal gas chambers do not,' [CA, V] whereas the truth is, that *all* of the DC walls exhibit blue-staining while *none* of the AHGCs do so. The *sole* exceptions here are (a) the AHGC at Majdanek which has blue walls, easily explained by the fact that what is shown there was, in reality, a delousing gas chamber [8], and (b) the Dachau DC walls have no blue pigment, because their walls were coated with paint that was impermeable to gas and water. [9]

He doesn't want conclusions to be drawn from the blue hue, nor indeed from Leuchter and Rudolf's measurement of their ultra-high iron cyanide levels:

> The bulk of the cyanides detected by Leuchter and Rudolf were in the form of Prussian blue and/or related compounds. That there is a discrepancy between the amount of Prussian blue between some of the delousing facilities and some of the homicidal facilities is clear from inspection of the prominent blue staining on some of the delousing chambers (and the chemical work of Leuchter and Rudolf, even if honestly conducted, shows no more than is evident from inspection). The important question is whether such staining is an accurate marker for exposure to HCN. Must it always be present in buildings exposed to HCN? ... These measurements (of iron cyanide) are essentially meaningless. The information content is not more than the fact that some of the delousing chambers have blue-staining and the homicidal chambers do not. [RR]

Dr Green seeks to persuade his readers, that the contrast between the DC walls glowing with deep blue and the AHGCs which have absolutely none, is merely 'a discrepancy between the amount of Prussian blue between some of the delousing facilities and some of the homicidal facilities.' Sophistry can be carried no further! The Prussian blue has appeared, he explains, for complicated reasons, but one cannot say that it is caused by the cyanide gas of half a century ago. He then dreams up the notion that Leuchter and Rudolf measured cyanides 'in the form of Prussian blue and/or related compounds' - whereas what they measured was *total cyanide*. The conclusion he draws from all this, is that the Polish approach has the advantage, because it avoided the Prussian Blue issue:

> Cyanide residues, not in the form of Prussian blue are far more susceptible to weathering away. The IFRC researchers experimented with exposing building materials to HCN and found that the cyanides were easily removed with exposure to water. The samples that they found containing cyanides from the Kremas were carefully taken from places in the chambers that were as sheltered from the elements as possible. Leuchter and Rudolf, collecting their samples illegally, could not afford that luxury. [CA,V]

We agree that the 'cyanide residues not in the form of Prussian blue' are more susceptible to 'weathering away', which could be why Ball, Leuchter and Rudolf didn't measure them.

**Blue Church Walls**

The connection between fumigation with Prussic acid for de-lousing treatment and the

development of Prussian blue, has been demonstrated by Rudolf's survey of the latter forming in an old church (a Protestant church of Wiesenfeld) after it received this treatment. A report found that:

> Several months after the building was opened to the public, small ink-blue spots appeared at various places on the newly plastered surfaces. Little attention was paid to them at first; it was assumed that they were ink stains or the like. But the spots grew larger, and in some parts of the building discolored patches up to about a square meter (10 sq.ft.) in size developed. Even after one-and-a-half years new blue discolorations still formed in some places. No-one could remove the blue and so all of the plaster had to be removed. [10]

Here Dr Green complains 'The fact that blue staining occurred in this church is not sufficient to demonstrate that the same mechanism is responsible for the blue staining in the delousing chambers.' Isn't it? What more does he want? [11] Let's listen carefully:

> buildings that were exposed to HCN but did not form Prussian blue stains (as Gauss's fumigation experts attest is the normal state of affairs). A building in which Prussian blue formed would have much higher levels of detectable total cyanides than a building in which Prussian blue did not form. We must therefore conclude that Prussian blue is not a good marker for exposure to hydrogen cyanide. Because of the fact that Prussian blue is much less susceptible to weather, a building that has Prussian blue stains will have a total cyanide content much greater than one in which Prussian blue did not form. Because of these facts, we must conclude that judging exposure to cyanide by means of the total cyanide content is inappropriate. A fair marker for exposure to hydrogen cyanide is to measure the remnant cyanide content when iron compounds are excluded. Such an experiment was actually performed by the Institute for Forensic Research in Cracow.? [RR]

Did you follow that? He is endeavouring to avoid the plain-as-day conclusion that massive cyanide gas infusions caused walls to turn a deep blue due to the formation of iron cyanide, which endure for half a century! He is irked by the simple force of the argument. This effect does not always happen, to be sure, and some churches have not turned blue after de-bugging with cyanide gas (a procedure still used today in Germany).

After the human gassings had taken place the walls were washed down, Dr Green explains, and this would have dissolved out all of the cyanide: this 'may actually be the explanation for the presence of Prussian blue in the delousing chambers yet its absence in the homicidal chambers.'[LR] This is an argument which might work better in reverse: if the walls were kept damp by washing them down, this would facilitate their absorption of cyanide, as compared to the dry walls of the DCs.

**Control samples**

The polish survey (IFRC), he claims, found raised cyanide in the AHGCs as compared to

'control' samples, but not much of a difference between DC & AHGC walls:

> The IFRC found traces of cyanide at levels significantly above background in all 5 Kremas as well as bunker 11. They also measured concentrations in bath-house B1-A in Birkenau, which was used for delousing prisoners' clothing ... So it is true that the highest measurements were higher in fumigation chambers ... but not by much [CA].

The DC wall values ('bathhouse B1-A in Birkenau') were, as we have seen, *three times* higher than the AHGC walls, using the Polish approach [12]. Measuring the iron cyanide gives at least a thousandfold difference, as three surveys have shown, whereas if, for some obscure reason, Dr Green does not want to use this, then measuring only the non-iron bonded cyanide, will give him a factor of three. Comments about 'not much' difference are here totally inadequate. Further, if he is keen on measuring soluble cyanides, as opposed to the insoluble iron cyanide complexes, can he please tell us why he believes that these are a memory of what happened sixty years ago? The iron cyanide presence is permanent - despite experts at the Zundel and Irving trials trying to scoff at Leuchter's work in this respect - but, what reason is there to assume that parts per billion of soluble cyanide hold any such memory? Scientific method should here involve starting off with the null hypothesis, that these extremely low levels of soluble cyanide in the walls merely reflect ambient conditions, eg atmospheric nitrogen somehow combining with carbon or whatever. One then has to refute this, if one is to establish that these are a record of something done to the walls in the past. Merely to say that the sample sites were 'sheltered from the elements' may not here be adequate.

Green is prone to stating that the Polish team 'took several samples from Bunker 11, and Kremas I-V. They found levels of cyanide significantly higher than background levels in all of these sites of homicidal gassing.' A concentration of 0.09 parts per million is not significantly higher than background, which as I've argued earlier the Polish team did not well ascertain (they just put it as zero parts per billion). 'Do the homicidal gas chambers contain more cyanide compounds than an ordinary barracks? The answer is yes as discussed below' [CA, III]. A more truthful answer here would be that, if the Leuchter and Rudolf data-sets are combined, they give a mean AHGC wall cyanide level somewhat elevated with respect to control levels ('ordinary barracks'), however this difference lacks statistical significance (see above, April 2nd).

As a general comment, the scientific method is used if one is not sure about an answer, and wish to be guided, by putting questions to Nature. The experiment thereby aims to test Nature, and find an answer. Dr Green, in contrast, always appears as being certain about his answers, and what he wants to believe. His essays aim to show the moral depravity of those who disagree with him, owing to their wilful pursuit of Untruth. This seems to me more a theological goal, whereby Truth is revealed (and Green quotes some not-to-be-doubted sources of What Really Happened) and an apologist like him is there to damn and dismiss doubters. If we turn to the Nizkor website (the official Polish Holocaust info site) section on Leuchter [13], it complains that, by taking his samples, Leuchter committed *sacrilege*, that

he *profaned and violated* the sanctity of this site by his act of 'desecration.' Dr Green here appears as rather defending the sacred legend. Unperturbed, it must be our business to ensure that technical-scientific considerations are applied to this debate, and become its fulcrum, and not be derailed by such endeavours to ethically-damn persons of incorrect opinion.

This powerful debate, of interest to the entire human race, has never been published in any English-language chemistry journal!

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_J._Green_(chemist)
2. 1998 www.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/chemistry/
3. 1998 www.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/chemistry/blue/ , also http://veritas3.holocaust-history.org/a ... stry/blue/
4. By Green & J McCarthy, 2000: www.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/che ... e-science/
5. *Dissecting the Holocaust* 2003 p.366, www.vho.org/GB/Books/dth/fndgcger.html.
6. Iron in the wall mortar is present in its trivalent form, whereas the Iron blue is present in both di- and tri- valent forms. Some form of reducing agent is therefore necessary to obtain the bi-valent iron, and Green and Rudolf debate this.
7. *Truth Prevails: Demolishing Holocaust Denial* 1990, Ed S. Shapiro, p.38
8. Thanks to F.P. Berg for this info. Jean Pressac (in *Auschwitz: Technique and operation of the Gas Chambers*, 1989, p.555) commented likewise upon this Majdanek DC, that its red-ochre bricks were stained dark blue because this 'gas chamber' had been a delousing installation; Green denied this (C of A), with an argument that *solely* involved scoffing at the 'deniers:' 'Happy to be logically inconsistent as long as they can spread a bit of confusion'.
9. *The Rudolf Report* p.152
10. www.vho.org/GB/Books/dth/fndwood.html
11. Iron Blue used to appear as a by-product of city gas or 'coke gas' in Germany. It was washed with iron peroxide in order that the cyanide in would be eliminated. Iron Blue was the end-product of this, so there is Iron Blue around old German city gas works. (*The Rudolf Report* p.179) It is regarded as non-polluting because of its great stability.
12. Reminder: I showed that the mean cyanide levels of the Polish study were, DC wall mean 0.27 ppm (Birkenau Bath-House Camp B1-A) compared to 0.09 ppm for 5 AHGCs, that's a big difference.
13. www.nizkor.org/faqs/leuchter/

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## Dr Green's Fallacy

Dr Richard Green asks his readers to believe - in his usual armchair, arm-waving fashion - that the Polish method is *three hundred times* more exact than that used by Rudolf:

> Leuchter and Rudolf report a detection limit of about 1 mg/kg and in fact dispute

> the reliability of some of their own measurements showing cyanide concentrations above that. Recall that the bulk of the cyanides that they detected were in a form similar to Prussian blue. The IFFR used a much more sensitive method. Their sensitivity was 3-4µg/kg, i.e., 300 times more sensitive.[1]

We get no hint that Dr Green might need to go into a laboratory to ascertain this. He starts by trying to obfuscate the accuracy achieved by others: Alpha Laboratories used by Leuchter could only achieve 1 ppm, while the Feselius Institute used by Rudolf seems to have been able to measure reliably down to 0.1 ppm - quite an achievement.

I here argue that the method used by Rudolf and that of the IFFR (Polish) actually have the *same* accuracy, so that Dr Green's claim, central to his entire argument, is *totally bogus*.

There are two relevant papers. The first is a 1947 paper by Epstein which gives the method that was used by the Polish team, Marciewicz *et al*. clearly allude to it as such [2]. It measured cyanide ion by a colourimetric method. The second paper is the more modern DIN-protocol as used by Rudolf. Ask yourself, how likely is it that a 1947 method would be 300 times more accurate than the modern, German method? That's what Green is averring. As a general comment, chemists only started to be able to measure parts per billion within the last couple of decades. For example, EU mandates for pollutants and pesticides are liable to cite such low levels. But, prior to, say, 1980, you would be hard-pressed to find a chemist who would claim to be able to measure anything much down much below one part per million.

The 1947 paper by Epstein makes it quite clear, that his method only goes down to 0.2 parts per million. Or, fairly clear: it says, e.g., 'One millilitre of the solution containing up to 1.2 micrograms of cyanide ion is treated in the manner described above.' That's 1.2 parts per million; and again, 'As little as 0.2 micrograms of cyanide can be estimated ... ' and that is in one ml of solution, i.e the lower limit of detection. At last! We are clearing up the deep, deep confusion - inexcusably perpetrated by Jan Markiewicz *et al* in their 1994 paper. One is startled that in the (fairly respectful) debate that went back and forth between them and Rudolf, no-one seemed to realise this.

It seems to me, that this throws doubt upon the endeavour of the Polish team, with their false claim to have measured down to 2-3 micrograms of soluble cyanide, per kg of brick - which Dr Green fell for. One is surprised that he was so gullible. Let's quote the untrue and persuasive-sounding words, from the Polish report:

> Having applied this method for many years, we have opportunities to find its high sensitivity, specificity and precision. Under present circumstances we established the lower limit of determinability of cyanide ions at a level of 3-4 ,ug CN- in 1 kg of the sample.[3]

In various posts above I expressed scepticism over that, but now, having finally checked out the original paper, I'm more categorical! However many years one uses a colorimetric

method, ie measuring the intensity of a colour (which is logarithmically related to the concentration), it will never go down to anywhere near that accuracy.

**The DIN Protocols**

There are special laboratories that perform *Deutsches Institut fur Normung* (DIN) standard analyses. These are inspected, to make sure they are following the protocols adequately. I was able to read a copy of the cyanide-method used by Rudolf in English translation, from the British Standards Institute, and its called DIN 38-405, 13 [4]. Its very expensive, 105 Euros for a mere dozen web-downloaded pages! I was allowed just a few of its pages photocopied. This is the best, modern method - people wouldn't pay all that and have the high-standard labs required, if there were some better method available, elsewhere. There *is no better* method.

I summoned up my courage, and strode into my university's chemistry department, brandishing the DIN protocol. As good fortune would have it, I got chatting to a chemist, who had his elbow resting on a large book of inorganic chemical analysis - a reassuring sight. He was intrigued by the idea of cyanide wall-measurements, and he explained to me about DIN. It described two different types of cyanide that were to be measured in any sample, the one total cyanide, and the other 'readily liberable cyanide' - these two correspond to the two methods we have been examining, viz the Leuchter/Rudolf versus the Polish [5]. He explained how one must not pour cyanide residues down the sink because quite weak acids will dissociate the salts and liberate cyanide. The readily-liberatable cyanide was defined by DIN as, that which produced the gas at room temperature, with an air current and a pH of 4, i.e., weakly acidic. This worked for salts of sodium, potassium, magnesium etc., whereas the complex iron-bonded cyanide (Prussian Blue) only dissociates on boiling with hydrochloric acid (in the presence of dissolved copper) [6]. Those are the two methods.

They are both assigned the *same exactitude*, the same level of accuracy, by the DIN protocol. The threshold of detection applies for the final solution of cyanide, after it is liberated from the original sample, and then re-dissolved in sodium hydroxide solution. Starting with a few grams of wall, one could easily end up with a few hundred ccs of solution in which the cyanide is dissolved. Thus, if the limit of accuracy is given as 0.01 ppm or 10 ppb [7], then this could imply a limit of accuracy of 1 ppm for the brick sample. This, a major problem as regards accuracy, is the same for both methods.

For an up-to-date discussion, one should consult www.cyantists.com/analysis.html , which explains the different classifications of cyanide, which are: (1) total cyanide; (2) weak acid dissociable cyanide; and (3) free cyanide.

**References**

1. http://www.holocaust-history.org/auschw ... stry/iffr/ Green 'A study of the Cyanide Compound Content in the Walls of the Gas Chambers in the Former Auschwitz and Birkenau Concentration Camps,' in John C. Zimmerman, *Holocaust Denial: Demographics, Testimonies and Ideologies*, U.P.Amer., 2000, pp.259-262.

2. Joseph Epstein, 'Estimation of Microquantities of Cyanide' *Analytical Chemistry* 1947, 19, 272-4. 3. www.nizkor.org/ftp.cgi/orgs/polish/inst ... ter.report
4. Order a copy from www.mybeuth.de.
6. DIN's definition of readily liberable cyanide: 'cyanide of hydrogen and all compounds containing cyanogen groups which split off cyanide at room temperature and at a pH of 4.'
6. The non-complex iron compound, hexacyano-ferrate Fe(CN)6 is soluble, he explained.
7. This DIN procedure will work in solutions 'containing more than 0.05 mg/l cyanide ions,' at which threshold level it is repeatable within about 10%.

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# ADVICE FROM A CYANIDE EXPERT

The official, pro-Holocaust chemical argument, as put forward by Dr Richard Green, has to a large extent disintegrated, because (a) the Polish method of analysis was not reliable down to the low levels claimed, and (b) it does not convey a reliable memory of bygone decades. I have written to Dr Green advising him of these problems with his argument.

The ‘cyantist’ website (www.cyantists.com) offers advice concerning the measurement of cyanide and I found that one of the experts there commented helpfully on the dilemmas here examined. Thus, what follows is from a top expert on the subject! I doubt he will mind me quoting from his replies. What the Polish survey measured is here called ‘weak-acid dissociable’ (WAD), i.e. cyanide that is readily liberated by weak acid. First, his general comment:

> There are three basic forms of cyanide, free, weak acid dissociable (WAD), and total cyanide. Total cyanide measures all forms including iron cyanide (Prussian blue), the weakly bound metal cyanide complexes such as copper, nickel, and zinc, and free cyanide which is HCN and CN-. The weak acid dissociable cyanides or WAD cyanides which are the weakly bound metal complexes is equivalent to the German [i.e. as described by the DIN protocol] readily liberated cyanide, also known as easily liberated or available cyanide. It seems very unlikely if the German procedure was used that any cyanide would have been found as these cyanide forms are not persistent over time certainly fifty years. The Polish researchers should have used the total cyanide method which measures not only the WAD forms or readily liberated but also iron cyanide the most likely form in the event the cyanide interacted with brick material which likely contained iron [it had 1% iron]. This form is stable chemically and breaks down only rapidly in the presence of light. So to answer your question the iron cyanide compounds (Fe(CN6)) would only show up if the total cyanide analysis was used. The methods I am referring to are found in *Standard Methods*. So in other words the Polish researchers did not use analytical procedure I would have used in this investigation.

He is clearly *not* approving of the Polish method in the context of Auschwitz walls.

One is startled that the accuracy of the methods seem not to have improved, in recent years:

> The methods for cyanide analysis have not evolved for many years and since they are based on colorimetric analysis which is an indirect measurement it is subject to many interferences at low levels. The method can be extended for solutions down to about 0.05 mg/L which could be translated into a solid ppm value back calculated on the amount of solid originally crushed and placed in the distillation flask. Nonetheless, a very low level of cyanide could be identified. .. Reported values in the single digit ppb range are more than likely interferences and not real values as the method is subject to considerable error at this level. It is also important that a very reliable laboratory conduct the analyses one that routinely does these analyses.

He is here NOT crediting the Polish data, endlessly repeated by Dr Green and various other pro-holocaust authors, which has parts per billion background levels, and the threshold he quotes is that of the DIN protocol. The latter is dated 1981, and I was shown on a visit to the British Standards Institute (at Ealing, in London) an online draft of the new version expected next year: it still had the same limits of accuracy, unchanged!. Concerning the Cyantist's comment on how the limit has to be 'back calculated on the amount of solid originally crushed,' let's recall that the 0.05 ppm DIN threshold is for the solution to be measured, and this will give a rather higher limit for the original brickwork, ie it is not evident that one can attain that 50 ppb limit for the brickwork.

Here's a further comment from him upon the need to measure total cyanide, ie mainly iron-bound, suggesting that we cannot aspire to any further accuracy beyond that attained by the Fresenius Institute for Rudolf around 1990:

> If cyanide is present at all after a half a century it would be bound in its iron form which is reasonably stable in the absence of light for decades. This of course assumes, the hydrogen cyanide in the air could penetrate and combine with metals in the brick. Of course collecting a representative sample for analysis is critical. Assuming a representative sample could be collected, the proper method would be to crush the material to a small mesh size and subject it to a total cyanide analysis using the traditional full flask distillation method followed by colorimetric finish as specified in Standard Methods for the Analysis of Water and Wastewater. If it was present it may be measurable down to a range of 0.10-1.0 ppm but very unlikely any lower.

He advised me of a US institute which was the best for cyanide measurement and which would analyse samples sent. We're now in a good position to advocate further sampling of a relatively few wall samples taken from Birkenau and Auschwitz and have them analysed both for total and 'WAD' (easily-liberated) cyanide to compare them.

# Letter from Dan Desjardins

Having reviewed my original article, *Kenneth Stern's Critique of the Leuchter Report: A Critical Analysis* (www.codoh.com/newrevoices/nddd/ndddstern.html):

I indeed identified ten of Mr. Leuchter's 32 samples as having been taken from sheltered locations: samples 4-6 from Krema II and samples 25-31 from Krema I. I attributed a value to "non-detectable" samples, of 0.99 mg/kg., and did this because, a) we know some trace residue ought to be present, even if undetectable, and b) the highest amount that could be present yet still undetectable is theoretically 0.99 mg/kg. Obviously, it could be less, but I chose to err on the side of the maximum undetectable value. Given this, I average over the ten samples identified from sheltered locations:

#4, 5 & 6: 0.99 mg/kg
#25: 3.8 mg/kg and 1.9 mg/kg (Note: the sample was tested twice)
#26: 1.3 mg/kg
#27: 1.4 mg/kg
#28: 1.3 mg/kg
#29: 7.9 mg/kg
#30: 1.1 mg/kg
#31: 0.99 mg/kg

Average = 2.06 mg/kg

Now for the average over the 20 samples that were from unsheltered locations:

#1, 2, 3 & 7: 0.99 mg/kg
#8: 1.9 mg/kg
#9: 6.7 mg/kg
#10, 11, 13 &14: 0.99 mg/kg
#15: 2.3 mg/kg
#16: 1.4 mg/kg
#17, 18 & 19: 0.99 mg/kg
#20: 1.4 mg/kg
#21: 4.4 mg/kg
#22: 1.7 mg/kg
#23 & 24: 0.99 mg/kg

Average = 1.6 mg/kg

There is a difference, admittedly a slight difference, but decidedly less on average for the unsheltered sample locations versus the sheltered ones. This does not surprise me because, although ferric ferrocyanide is practically insoluble in water, one should expect surface erosion over time due to wind and rain, and it is primarily at the surface where the residues

reside.

Now as to the second question: averages between locations that were allegedly homicidal gas chambers versus those that are claimed to be something else (undressing rooms, chimney rooms, washing rooms, etc.). You say that it was my observation that only two of Fred Leuchter's samples were taken from locations designated as "gas chambers." * This is not correct. In fact, I counted 19 samples as coming from locations alleged to be gas chambers. These are:

Krema I: sample #'s 25-27, 29-31
Krema II: sample #'s 1-7
Krema III: sample #'s 8-11
Krema IV: sample # 20
Krema V: sample # 24

Note: sample #12 was gasket material taken from the Sauna at Birkenau and is not included by me as part of the analysis.

Given the sample residue values already identified above, the average ferric ferrocyanide concentration for gas chamber locations is 1.91 mg/kg. As for samples coming from non-gas chamber locations, I identify the following:

Krema I: sample #28 (washing room)
Krema II: n/a
Krema III: n/a
Krema IV: sample #15 (chimney room), #'s 16-17 (unidentified room #2), #18-19 (unidentied room #4)
Krema V: sample #21 (unidentified room #1), sample #22 (unidentified room #2), sample #23 (unidentified room #3)

The rooms indicated as "unidentified" are ones that are shown on the official Krema schematic, but have no name and are not otherwise labeled as "gas chambers." The room number corresponds to Fred Leuchter's identification in his 1988 report. Given the sample residue values identified above, the average ferric ferrocyanide concentration for non-gas chamber locations is 1.55 mg/kg. You will note it is slightly less than the average sample value for the gas chamber locations. However, the difference is marginal and it is my estimation this is due to anomalies in how Fred Leuchter collected his samples and how they were analyzed afterward. For I have the impression his samples were taken with little care as to maintaining consistency between sample surface area and overall mass (difficult to do in the field in any event). Further, there is no indication Alpha Analytic shaped the samples afterward to achieve a consistent proportionality. Since the residue is essentially at the sample surface, what this means is that a sample that is deep rather than broad will have a residue to overall sample mass that is relatively small, and by contrast, a sample that is broad in surface area but not bulky in terms of depth will have a residue to overall sample

mass that is relatively large. This, of course, assumes we are talking about samples taken from the same Krema, where periods of use and gas exposure were the same. I think the differences in detection levels within the same Krema helps to point this up. Take Krema I for example: why should we find samples #29 and #30 so different from one another: 7.9 vs. 1.1 mg/kg? Both are taken from the same wall, #29 roughly equidistant from three roof ports while #30 equidistant from two roof ports. The holocaustians might want to say the proximity to an additional Zyklon point of entry is the reason, but I think not – there are too many contradictions, e.g., sample 28 is in Krema I's "washing room" and has roughly the same residue concentration as sample #30, sample #27, like sample #29, is also equidistant between three roof ports but its residue is "ND." What is more, in Krema IV, sample #15 taken from the "chimney room" has that Krema's highest detection level (2.3 mg/kg), whereas sample #14, from the same room, is "ND." It gets even more bizarre when we look across Kremas with their varying usage periods and estimated gas exposures. Krema II was in operation three months longer than Krema III (with an estimated 88 theoretical gassings vs. 74) and yet, even though three of Krema II's sample locations are sheltered relative to Krema III's samples (all taken from exposed locations), higher detections are found in Krema II than in Krema III. The highest detection, sample #29 (7.9 mg/kg), was taken from Krema I with the least period of use (10 months) and the next highest detection (sample #9: 6.7 mg/kg) came from Krema III with the next lowest period of use (16 months). All in all, it is my belief these anomalies are to be explained by inconsistencies in sample collection. This understanding does not undermine Fred Leuchter's basic thrust, however, for there is one thing his data nevertheless reveal to the detriment of the establishment thesis: the comparable detection levels for samples taken from alleged gas chambers versus rooms within the same Krema not identified as gas chambers. Why the approximately equivalent results? One might also point out the low mean values from locations alleged to be execution gas chambers vis-a-vis control sample #32 (the delousing chamber) with a 1,050 mg/kg detection.

In conclusion, it is true my observations differ somewhat from those of Germar Rudolf. You point out he says there were 15 samples taken from alleged execution gas chambers, while I claim as many as 19 did (with one of those samples analyzed twice). I arrive at my number based on a knowledge of where Mr. Leuchter took his samples (having verified these on-site) and official descriptions provided by the Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum as to the function of each room within each Krema. You also say Germar Rudolf claimed there were six measurable results from Krema II: here I would differ yet again**, for it is obvious from reading Fred Leuchter's report that none of the samples taken from Krema II had detectable results – they were all "ND." Krema I involved seven samples, six of which were measurable, so possibly you and/or he are referring to this facility. On the matter of conclusions, however, it is always possible for reasonable people to disagree.
July 1st

.....

* D.J. wrote in 1997, 'it appears that only sample 20 relative to Crematorium IV, and sample 24 relative to Crematorium V, were actually removed from locations currently designated as "gas chambers," while the various other samples from these two sites were removed from

Sonderkommando quarters, undressing rooms, and, in the case of Krema IV, the chimney room.' I had misunderstood this to mean, that only two samples had been taken from AHGCs.
** Again, I was quite wrong here.

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## Comment on Mr Desjardin's letter

Its wonderful to have this detailed analysis by Mr Desjardins. He holds a clear memory of his visit to the Auschwitz ruins, where he carefully re-traced the path of Leuchter's sampling, and he has access to his old notes on the subject. I think it is fair to say, that the above letter is the view of a published world expert on the subject. Certain others one could mention have been intimidated into silence, and so we must be grateful that Mr Desjardins is not afraid to write these words of truth, which give us the necessary clarification.

His letter tells us the vitally important fact (which I had never understood before), that there were 19 Leuchter samples taken from AHGC sites, plus 9 from 'non gas chamber locations' - ie, **the control samples**. So there *was* a totally adequate control group in Leuchter's wall-samples. We follow his procedure of taking the arbitrary value of 0.99 ppm of iron cyanide for Leuchter's too-low-to-measure samples, and thereby represent his two analyses as follows:
Samples from alleged human gas-chamber sites: 1.91 ±1.92 (n=19) ppm
Control samples 1.67 ± 1.06 (n=9) ppm
So there is a mere 14% difference between these two groups, which is nowhere near statistically significant (t=0.3).

Let's compare that with what Desjardins found concerning the exposed-to-elements wall samples, versus those not so exposed:
Sheltered locations: 2.06 ± 2.0 (n=10) ppm
Exposed locations 1.6 ± 1.4 (n=20) ppm
This 28% difference is suggestive, although again it is not statistically significant. In other words, you have the option of believing, if you want to, that weathering from rainfall, wind and sunshine has over sixty years slightly eroded the cyanide from the old walls.

So there is a vital conclusion which here emerges, not widely appreciated: if we take Mr Desjardin's value for samples too low for Alpha Laboratories to measure, ie 0.99 parts per million of cyanide, then Leuchter's thirty-odd samples, as clarified by Desjardins, demonstrate that there is **no significant elevation** of the 'Krema' wall samples as compared to carefully-selected controls. Let's listen to how Mr Desjardins expressed this matter ten years ago:

> ... the difference is so negligible as to suggest a rather dramatic conclusion: the entire facility, including not only the alleged gas chamber but undressing room, chimney room and Sonderkommando quarters, were exposed to essentially the

> same gassing levels!

I.e., levels of around one part per million indicate that the premises were generally de-loused with Zyklon-B, the idea here being that Mother Nature does not produce cyanide – or, hardly ever – and so this must have been a result of some treatment. This view (originally proposed by Faurisson) sounds quite plausible.

Summarising, we can say that from Leuchter's Auchwitz-wall sampling data, no less than **three important chemical conclusions** are to be drawn.
* Firstly, that the one (but substantial) 'disinfection chamber' sample was three orders of magnitude higher than the AHGC samples.
* Secondly, that the AHGC samples had no elevation in cyanide with respect to control samples, ie residential quarters, etc.
* Thirdly, that there was little difference between the samples exposed to the elements and those from sheltered locations, ie the iron cyanide has not been leeched out by rain – not even by modern acid rain.

These last two conclusions only emerge from the Leuchter data once the geographic clarification brought by Mr Desjardins is applied. Science is a group endeavour, it is about different people confirming and elucidating each others' findings, and Mr Desjardin's pilgrimage to re-check Leuchter's pioneering, midwinter visit has been of vital importance. Mr Desjardins was really the first person to confront the second of these three points, as emerging from the chemical data, and let's quote him again on the subject:

> For the uncanny fact is that the cyanide levels within and without the alleged execution gas chamber rooms are of the same order of magnitude, while indeed, certain samples from without, in both cases, measure slightly higher.

These proper, scientific conclusions are to be contrasted with the daft, Kafka-esque conclusions drawn from the Polish study (Markiewicz et. al.), mainly quoted in the exterminationist literature.

Next year will be the 20th anniversary of the Leuchter Report and let's make sure the world hears about it! No, it isn't flawed. No, it hasn't been discredited. Yes, it has been replicated. And, yes, its conclusions have stood up to scrutiny.

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## Faurisson's Conjecture

Next year will be the 20th anniversary of the trailblazing *Leuchter Report*, and we try here to sort out the meaning of the low-level cyanide measurements which it found. In 1988, professor Faurisson, writing his Introduction to that Report, surmised:

> The extremely low levels of cyanide found in some crematoria was likely, in my opinion, to have resulted from disinfection of the premises during the war.

He was here echoing what Fred Leuchter had written, viz. ‘The small quantities [of cyanide] detected [in the AHGCs] would indicate that at some point these buildings were deloused with Zyklon B - as were all the buildings at all these facilities".’ Could he or Leuchter be sure of that? (1)

That view was contradicted by the French pharmacist-cum-Auschwitz expert Jean Claude Pressac. The latter wrote his‘refutation’ of the Leuchter report, highly emotive in tone, damning Faurisson’s conjecture (as we’ll here call it) as ‘one of the most often-used lies in explanation.’ Zyklon-B ‘has no bacteriocidal or germicidal properties for use as an antiseptic’ and ‘a morgue is not disinfected with an insecticide or vermin killer like hydrocyanic acid.’ That would be totally useless, he raged. He denied that any general fumigation of the Krema rooms with Zyklon-B had been carried out (2). Surely, he was dead wrong.

Zyklon-B was used to fumigate rooms, during World War II. An official German report explained that, in the autumn-winter months of 1940/41,

> millions and millions of cubic metres of lodging areas had to be rid of bugs by gassing with Zyklon prussic acid, to make secure for our soldiers the peace in winter they deserved (3),

and a wartime German document cited at Nuremberg stated that Zyklon-B was to be used for the fumigation of storerooms, etc (4). This was its *second major function* - its primary application being, the de-lousing of clothing and bedding, by placing them inside the ‘gaskammer.’

It is true that Zyklon-B does not act as a disinfectant, it only kills bugs. Others have echoed Pressac’s criticism of Faurisson for his possibly unfortunate use of this term – however, as Paul Grubach observed, in his rebuttal of Pressac’s critique (5), the German word ‘Desinfektion’ for disinfection is used in regard to delousing.

Two weighty books have appeared of late, attempting to refute the ‘revisionist’ case – *Holocaust Denial* by John Zimmerman (2000), and van Pelt *The Case for Auschwitz* (2002). Amongst all their references, neither of these mention the essential modern text, *Dissecting the Holocaust.* When discussing the chemical evidence, neither allude to German Rudolf’s investigations as corroborating the *Leuchter Report*. Both place a naïve trust in the Polish study of Marciewicz et. al. as demonstrating that their ‘gas chambers’ had raised cyanide in the walls whereas residential quarters did not.

Let’s hear John Zimmerman explaining what’s wrong with the Leuchter Report:

> More importantly, however, neither Leuchter nor any of his defenders have ever explained why, if the morgues were being deloused, the concentrations of cyanide Leuchter found in the morgues did not approximate the levels found in the delousing chambers. (p186-7)

This is a totally cracked argument! If once a year or so empty rooms are deloused by fumigation, that is not remotely comparable to the far more intense use of cyanide in the DCs, where mattresses etc have to be deloused for the entire camp, continually night and day, probably with a heater in the room. That's why there was a three orders of magnitude difference, Mr Zimmerman, and most people find that pretty obvious.

He spends several pages griping at Faurisson's conjecture on the grounds that official statements describing the applications of Zyklon-B never mentioned its use in morgues (6). A rather semantic quibble, perhaps? Thus, 'The real problem deniers faced was to explain why there were any traces of cyanide poisoning in crematoria morgues identified as homicidal gas chambers by many eyewitnesses.' We 'deniers' have no such problem. There is *no elevation of cyanide levels* in the walls of such rooms, as compared to other rooms around them not so identified – or indeed, as compared to samples from postwar-reconstructed walls of those same Kremas. This has been shown, replicated, and clarified through Desjardin's elucidation of the Leuchter data. We 'deniers' lie under no obligation to ascertain what the cause may be of this slight elevation above background levels. One would guess that fumigation by cyanide of a room leaves behind a slightly elevated cyanide level in the brickwork, provided some degree of moisture is present. That's a testable conjecture.

At the Irving trial in 2000, a chemist called Colin Beer testified. Concerning the low cyanide levels found in the Kremas, 'Far from proving these buildings had never been used as gas chambers, according to Beer the levels of cyanide residues shown in the Leuchter report, when taken in the context of the times … strongly supports both the fact and the scale of the massacres in the gas chambers of Birkenau' (7). His report remains unpublished, but it seems at least here to comprise mere wishful thinking. It underscores the need for the Rudolf and Leuchter reports to be evaluated together, if any progress is to be made.

Let us hope that a replication can be performed, staying close to some of the sites which the Polish study sampled, of a relatively small number of samples, measuring both the permanent and soluble cyanide. In the meantime, Germar Rudolf's conclusion over the limit of accurate measurement seems unduly pessimistic, that 'values lower than 10 mg cyanide per kg of sample cannot be interpreted. These analyses are not reproducible' (8). In the Rudolf report we read likewise, 'These findings prove that cyanide values up to 10 mg per kg have only a very limited probative value, since these can be attributed to traces which occur everywhere.' (9) One should be sceptical over Marciewicz' claim to be able to measure cyanide down to tends of parts per billion, but on the other hand we should hope and expect that reliable measurements can be made down to below ten parts per million.

**References**

1. *The Leuchter report,* 1988.
2. *Truth Prevails,* p.37. See also John Zimmerman, *Holocaust Denial, Demographies, Testimonies and Ideologies,* American U. P. 2000, p.186
3. 1942, co-authored by Gerhard Peters, author of the classic study of Prussic acid published in 1933 (quoted in p.190 Holocaust denial (2)) and general director of Degesch, the company that sold Zyklon-B.
4. Nuremberg Document NI-9098, referred to by Paul Grubach, *The Leuchter Report vindicated'* 12 JHR No. 4 Winter 192/3 p.463 www.ihr.org/jhr/r12/r12p455_Grubach.html.
5. See ref. 2; also Grubach's recent (2006) article on Rense, 'The Chemical and Toxicological impossibility of the Auschwitz Gas chamber Legend' www.rense.com.general69/gasccm.htm
6. *Holocaust Denial*, Zimmerman, 2000, p.186-8.
7. *The holocaust on Trial, History, Justice and the David Irving Case* DD Guttenplan, 2000, p153.
8. Germar Rudolf, *Critique of Claims Made by Robert Jan Van Pelt'* (re the Irving trial) www.vho.org/GB/GR/RudolfOnVanPelt.html
9. *The Rudolf Report,* 2003, p.267

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## Postwar Reconstruction of the Kremas

The Wikipedia article on Leuchter found a fault with his sampling:

> the facilities Leuchter examined were, in fact, partially reconstructed. Leuchter was unaware that part of the camp and chambers were reconstructed, so he had no way of knowing if the bricks he was scraping were actually part of the original gas chamber. (1)

Unaware or not, we must be thankful that he did take such samples, as giving valuable 'control' samples, by which to compare the genuine ones. Germar Rudolf reviewed these low 'background' levels, and concluded that five of the Leuchter samples had come from post-war construction: numbers 15 (2.3 ppm), 16 (1.4 ppm), 20 (1.4 ppm) 21 (4.4 ppm) and 22 (1.7 ppm). NB these identifications are not given in his 'Rudolf Report' but in a web-article (2). Oddly enough, these are Leuchter's only samples from Kremas IV and V to give measurable levels. (3)

What should we conclude from these cyanide values found by Leuchter, 1.4 to 4.4 parts per million, on Birkenau stone used in Stalin's postwar reconstruction? The semblance of a 'gas chamber' is constructed, for touristic purposes, and it has measurable cyanide values no lower than the AHGC walls- do all the walls around Birkenau have such levels, from the 'Desinfektion' operation?

Let's here quote Rudolf:

> Leuchter's sample no. 28 was erroneously taken from a wall of what was a washing room in the war-time, not belonging to the alleged 'gas chamber'. Remarkably enough, there is nevertheless a small amount of cyanide. I have found small amounts of cyanide in a sample taken from an inmates hut (#8 = 2.7 ppm) … Most remarkable is the sample that I took from a Bavarian farm house (#25 = 9.6 ppm). It has a higher cyanide value then all alleged 'gas chambers' … this result could be reproduced when analyzed by another professional analyzing company. (4)

This echoes Desjardin's conclusions – for example, concerning the largely demolished Kremas IV and V from which Leuchter sampled,

> it appears that only sample 20 relative to Crematorium IV, and sample 24 relative to Crematorium V, were actually removed from locations currently designated as "gas chambers …[but] sample numbers 20 and 24 reveal levels of cyanide residue either less than or nearly equivalent to what was found, on average, across all the samples taken throughout each of the two facilities.," (5)

Thus, Leuchter's non-gas chamber samples are crucial for any conclusions to be drawn.

I asked Mr Desjardins concerning Wikipedia's criticism, and he replied:

> As to the … criticism [that] Fred Leuchter took samples from reconstructed chambers, one is presumably referring to Kremas IV and V. Here one does find loose brick piled atop integral (what I assume original) brick. I would need to review the tape Fred Leuchter made of his sample collections at Kremas IV and V to see how far down towards the base he took his samples. Question is, however, if this is pell-mell brick/mortar, why is it showing measurable traces of cyanide residue? Sample #'s 15, 16 (Krema IV) and 20-22 (Krema V) show measurable traces. Where did it in fact come from if not a "gas chamber" - unless the thesis be true the interior of any random building at Birkenau from which this brick was recovered experienced fumigation exposure? An interesting question for the Wikipedia editors (6)

It is here slightly relevant, to consider the startling claim was made by Pressac – and repeated more recently by Zimmerman - that 'Leuchter deliberately avoided those areas of Crematorium II which would have yielded positive results.' (7) I consulted Mr Desjardins on this matter and he replied,

> The criticism Mr. Leuchter took samples from Krema II in such a way as to purposefully avoid areas where cyanide residue could be found is ludicrous. All samples were taken from what the Auschwitz Museum specifies as the "gas chamber" for that facility. There is no part of the gas chamber inner surface that Mr. Leuchter could have drawn samples from that would not have been exposed to HCN gas. Unless J. Zimmerman wants to propose the ruins that represent Krema II are not part of the original structure? This would beg to suggest the

entire facility was never really there. I say this because Fred Leuchter took at least one sample (#6) from what I consider a basic part of the chamber, a support pillar, still standing and firmly anchored to the floor. It is also a location which, because it lies beneath the collapsed roof, is protected from the erosion effects of wind and rain, i.e., a "protected" location. And yet it shows the same sub-marginal results as per samples taken from a protected part of the wall (#5), a protected ceiling (#4), as well as exposed walls (#'s 1, 2 and 3). These walls, by the way, are not like those at Kremas IV and V: loose brick piled atop a base of integral brick (brick with interlocking mortar and some mortar overlay). So the fact Fred Leuchter took two of the wall samples only 2'2" or 2'6" below grade (#'s 2 & 1, respectively) vs. one at 4'6" below grade, is not a demonstrable problem. The only plausibility of Mr. Zimmerman's comment to my mind is in regard to sample #7 (loose sediment). This may have had the least chance of revealing measurable residue, but even at that Mr. Zimmerman is guilty of the fallacy of "converse accident," having hastily generalized on the exceptional rather than the typical sample.

There is another aspect of Zimmerman's comment that is not at first obvious: that in regard to the walls, Fred Leuchter took brick with no surface mortar. This would be a bit more substantial but I do not know if it is true. It is the surface mortar that would contain most or all of the residue. Realize, however, there is no such problem in regard to sample #'s 4 & 6: the pillar and roof were integrally made of concrete.

**References**


1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fred_A._Leuchter
2. Germar Rudolf, (ref. 7), section 3 ‘Interpretation of low level cyanide residues’ He was arguing that David Irving lost his case, because he had not utilised his, Rudolf’s, replication of Leuchter’s work. In summing up the case and why Irving had lost, in early 2000, the judge stated: ‘I have not overlooked the fact that Irving claimed that Leuchter's findings have been replicated, notably in a report by Germar Rudolf. But that report was not produced at the trial so it is impossible for me to assess its evidential value. Penguin Books' solicitors were given a copy of *The Rudolf Report* in June 2000 for an Appeal but that was rather late in the day.
3. Mr Dan Desjardins will write to me shortly about this, and he may possibly not concur with Rudolf here.
4. Dan Desjardins, http://www.codoh.com/newrevoices/nddd/ndddstern.html
5. *The Rudolf Report,* 2003, p.267
6. He has kindly given me permission to quote his replies here, provided they are quoted in full, unshortened.
7. J.Zimmerman, *Holocaust Denial*, 2000, p.189.

# ‘The Killing was Easy’

Convict Rudolf Hoss was ‘given an affidavit which he corrected and ultimately signed’ on April 5th, 1946. In this he confessed:

> When I set up the extermination building at Auchwitz, I used Cyclon B, which was crystallised Prussic Acid, we dropped it into the death chamber from a small opening. It took from 13 to 15 minutes to kill the people in the death chamber depending on climatic conditions. We knew when people were dead because their screaming stopped. We usually waited about one-half hour before we opened the doors and removed the bodies

His camp could exterminate 10,000 a day he averred (on April 9th, when psychologist Dr Gilbert visited him in his cell), with the two big Kremas taking 2000 at a time. ‘The killing was easy – you didn’t even need guards to drive them into the chambers; they just went in to take showers and, instead of water, we turned on poison gas.’

He could explain how two thousand naked people were persuaded to march into a relatively small chamber (he wrote in a memo): the gas chamber ‘had been prepared to look like a washroom – that is to say, showers and pipes were installed throughout, water drainage channels etc’ Once they were all inside, the doors were closed

> and simultaneously the gas was forced in from above through a special aperture. It was Zyklon-B gas, cyanide acid in the form of crystals, which vapourised immediately, that is to say it took effect immediately upon coming into contact with oxygen. The people were dazed already on taking their first breath …(1)

None of this can have happened, its not physically possible. Hoss was in jail after being severely tortured for three days and nights, had been the star of the Nuremberg trial with his confession, and he did repeat his story and write it up on various subsequent occasions, re-telling it to the prison psychologist Dr Gilbert, who reckoned it was a truthful account and wrote it up in his Diary. It does make a haunting story. As Commandant of the camp he should know, shouldn’t he? ‘Throughout all these years, I never came across a single case of a person coming out of the gas chambers while still alive,’ he added.

These initial accounts all sound as if Zyklon-B were some kind of gas, where Whoosh! It is let in and the inmates all start gasping. A later re-telling on May 25th has ‘we knocked some holes in the ceiling through which we could throw in the gas crystals.’ Remember, initially there had been just one ceiling hole. Finally, his ceiling acquired ‘special hatches’ for emptying the ‘gas crystal canisters,’ plus a final version had the gas crystals poured through the vents in the ceiling and falling ‘down an airshaft which went to the floor'. Then, ‘those who were next to the air shaft were killed immediately … After twenty minutes at most no movement could be detected. … The victims became unconscious after a few minutes, according to the distance from the air shaft.’

The different versions have *nothing in common* – except for the half-hour period needed to kill two thousand people, who had believed they were having a shower - after which the doors were re-opened and stiffs were pulled out. None of Hoss's stories had any heater to warm the room, to make the Zyklon-B evaporate (its not a crystal but a liquid, adsorbed onto a clay substrate, and it boils at 27° centigrade), nor any fan to circulate the deadly gas. From early accounts of just turning on 'the poison gas' his stories evolve into having a column – of which no trace remains – down which the 'gas crystals' were poured. Thus, pipes-disguised-as-showers *metamorphosed* into roof hatches and a column in his story.

Hoss's confessions come unstuck over the physical properties of Zyklon-B, designed to be 'safe' for human use. That meant slow release, over two hours at normal room temperature: if his 'special commandoes' went in after about half an hour and started removing gold rings etc, as he always recalled, this would be during the peak emission by Zyklon-B of hydrogen cyanide. His accounts don't mention total-fitting protective suits to protect them, *au contraire* they would hardly bother even to wear gas masks, he recalled. These are fairy tales from Hell, and they come unstuck over the diffusion rate of hydrogen cyanide gas, as it would have percolated through the chamber.

Hoss confessed to killing 2 ½ million. 'That is something people will talk about for a thousand years,' Hans Frank, former governor-general of Poland, said to Dr Gilbert, prison psychologist. But, it was not planned: The holes 'knocked … in the ceiling' sound rather leaky for a deadly poison and hardly planned in advance. Would not the careful, methodical Germans have first visited America where cyanide executions were being practiced in order to see how to do it? There, 3,200 ppm hydrogen cyanide is required for death, and they have never uses gas pellets as per Zyklon-B. Rooms have to be constructed with the *intention of performing* cyanide executions – otherwise the process is fatal to the executioners, that was the crux of Fred Leuchter's message. Exterminists can wriggle, but they can't get out of that one.

As far as I could tell (and do please contradict me), Rudolf Hoss's testimony never mentioned *the gas chambers of Auschwitz* – i.e., the real gas chambers, labelled as 'gaskammer' in the design plans (as Pressac 1990 was the first to point out). These worked so efficiently, saving thousands of lives, but somehow faded from his memory! But they were a bit small to be designated as human execution-chambers. At the Nuremberg trial, the mere allusion to Zyklon-B canisters and their delivery was cited as evidence of a fiendish human extermination program … (2)

Did it happen? That needs an empirical test. Let a couple of thousand life-sized human dolls be crammed into a Krema-sized room, and five or ten cans of Zyklon-B (one kilo per can) be emptied onto several piles on the floor, or maybe into columns with holes in them. No heating, no fans. Then, within at most twenty minutes, a minimum concentration of between 3,000 and 300 ppm cyanide – opinions differ on this matter, for certain death in ten minutes - has to be registered at all four corners of the room at head level. If it can't do that – it never happened.

Let's try a calculation. Krema-I has 430 cubic metres of air if crammed full of people (*The Rudolf Report*, p.213), and suppose that 5 kilos of cyanide was released – compatible with various conjectures of the number of canisters of Zyklon-B used. That would give a final concentration of 11 grams per cubic metre, and that is about 1% by volume (3). That is far too near the explosive limit of hydrogen cyanide (5-6%) to be permissible (the furnaces were next door). So, there is a ceiling on the amount of Zyklon-B permitted, to avoid a fire-risk, and this tends to knock on the head any calculation you may try to do, in getting a lethal level of cyanide to all corners of the chamber, in the ultra-short timescale recalled by Hoss.

Helpful figures
300 ppm cyanide – mortal level;
100 ppm – averred at the Irving Trial in London to be a mortal level (4);
3,200 ppm, US execution chamber level used;
56,000 ppm explosive threshold (5.6%).
These are volume-ratios, but if you prefer a weight-ratio: 3,000 ppm = 3.6 g/m3

**References**
1. All quotes come from Chapter 4 of The *Case for Auschwitz, Evidence from the Irving Trial* by Robert van der Pelt, 2002, Indiana U.P.
2. Ie, no-one at Nuremberg discussed whether the Zyklon-B canisters were for the delousing of matresses or gassing Jews, Pressac was the first to do that.
3. Pressac does have this 1 % by volume used during the gassings, and has witnesses averring that four to six one kilo cans of Zyklon-B were poured into Krema II (*The Rudolf Report*, p.211). This would correspond to complete vapourising of the gas and I don't reckon he should be allowed this! After twenty minutes eg only 20-30% of the gas would have been released at normal room temperature. Hoss is the primary source of the horror-story and authors should not feel at liberty to embroider it as they wish.
4. Van Pelt ref 1, p. 615.

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# For comparison - a Delousing Chamber

A normal, routine process went on in the camps, using the delousing *gas chambers*. New arrivals would strip off their clothes and throw them into the *gaskammer,* then have a shower and maybe shave all their hair off. After a couple of hours the clothes would come back, bug-free. This technology enjoyed two years of intensive use, from 1942 when the great typhus epidemics struck, until 1944 when DDT started to be used, and largely replaced hydrogen cyanide for eliminating the body louse that bore the typhus bug. These installations were hardly mentioned at the Nuremberg trials, and allusions to Zyklon-B tended to presume its use for human extermination.

A typical gas chamber would have a floor-space of some five square metres. A disinfection cycle could last from one to several hours, depending on whether it was just clothing to be de-loused, or thick mattresses. The manufacturers were proud of their efficient and scientifically-designed functioning:

> This design has the greatest significance on the mass application of hydrocyanic acid fumigation facilities for mass delousing since it is only with such an installation that dependable results can be achieved in unusually short periods.

To quote from an expert from DEGESH, the manufacturing company (1). The design operated at ten grams per cubic metre of hydrogen cyanide for the delousing, equivalent to around 8,000 parts per million.

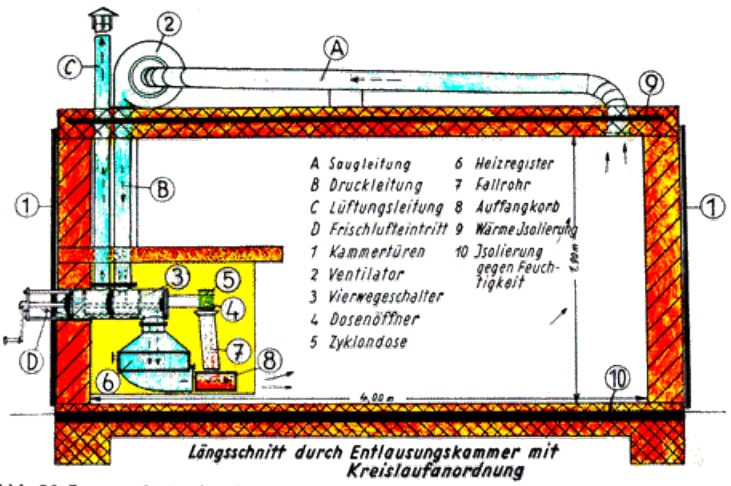


Abb. 26. Längsschnitt durch eine Entlausungskammer mit Kreislaufeinrichtung

One of the four delousing chambers as it can be seen today in Dachau. (Note the heater, wire-mesh basket and other equipment visible through the open doorway.)

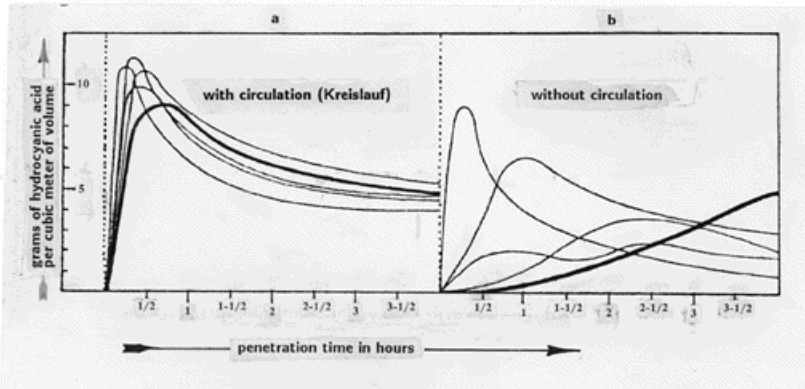
All steps including opening the tin of Zyklon-B were done remotely, from behind a glass screen, so no gas masks were normally required. Preheated fresh air was blown over the granules:

> As a general rule, the material is spread out in a layer which is ½ to 1 centimetre thick, after which most of the hydrocyanic acid has already evolved after half an hour (2).

The air needed to be about ten degrees above the boiling-point of hydrogen cyanide (27°) for it to vaporise properly. Efficient fans circulated that cyanide-gas around the chamber. After an hour or two this lethal gas mixture was force-vented up a pipe and into the atmosphere. Then, the chamber was ventilated with fresh air, for a quarter of an hour, after which it was safe to open. The clothing or bedding was hung up outdoors to aereate, then retuned to the owners.

Visitors to Dachau can inspect these chambers:

At Dachau today, which everyone can visit, there are four DEGESCH standard delousing chambers in the crematorium building which everyone can see--and which, in at least one case, one can actually walk through. As one does that, one can clearly see all of the internal features such as the heating register and the piping to and from the automatic can opener. On the tops of each of the four "disinfection" chambers one can see the respective blowers and some of the circulation (Kreislauf) piping. Pictures that one can sometimes find from various sources often show some of those features as well. But, without the all-important explanation that these chambers used Zyklon-B to keep people alive and nothing more. (3)




The definitive work on this subject (4) presented two graphs, one showing the diffusion of hydrogen cyanide using the fans and the other by way of contrast showing how the concentrations worked using simple diffusion. The right-hand side graph shows one steep peak in a corner near where the granules were located, reaching ten grams/m3. The thick graph shows the HCN concentration at the centre of the chamber: it was mere hundredths of a gram per cubic metre after half an hour.

Rudolf Hoss issued an order on 12th August, 1942, that, when a disinfection chamber was opened to the air, members of the SS not wearing gas-masks must keep at least 45 feet away from it, for at least five hours (5). That would have been after the chamber has been evacuated for 15 minutes, to remove the cyanide gas. So this is as it were the real Hoss speaking, before torture - one who was proud of his camp. This shows us the process which really happened, safe and efficiently designed, as one would expect from the Germans - in contrast with the hallucinatory nightmare today imagined by the world.

**Refs**

1. Gerhard Peters, *The Highly Effective Gases and Vapors in the Field of Pest Control,* (in German) Ref. 6, in Freidrich.Berg, ‘Zyklon-B and the German Delousing Chambers’ http://www.nazigassings.com/zyklondelousing.html
2 Gerhard Peters, 1933, ref. 9, Ibid..
3. Letter from Friedrich Berg, quoted with permission. See Berg, ref. 1.

4. F.Puntigam, H. Breymesser, E. Bernfus, *BlausaureGaskammern zur Fleckfieberabwehr* [hydrogen cyanide gas chambers for the prevention of epidemic typhus], Berlin 1943.
5. Pressac, 1989, p.201; *Dissecting the Holocaust*, 2003, p.77.

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## Impossibility of the Human Cyanide Gas Chambers

After the Nuremberg trial, Rudolf Hoss expanded on the theme of how the Zyklon-B had been inserted into the gas chambers: the SS would 'pour the gas [crystals] into the vents in the ceiling of the gas chamber down an air shaft which went to the floor.' (1) Likewise the testimony of Michael Kula, given in 1945, had, for Kremas II and III: 'Zyklon-B was distributed in the gas chamber through four introductory columns custom-made in the metalwork shops of the camp' (2). His version had a tin container holding the granules, which was raised and lowered as required. Some decades later, Filip Muller imaginatively recalled a spiral design, of 'hollow pillars made of sheet metal. They were perforated at regular intervals and inside them a spiral ran from top to bottom in order to ensure as even a distribution of the granular crystals as possible.' (3)

More recently, Dr Richard Green believes that a wire-mesh bucket was suspended near the top of a column, containing the granules, which can be pulled out by the roof-hole, whenever enough gas has been released. (4) In the post-Leuchter era, exterminationists want to keep the levels of cyanide in the 'gas chambers' as low as possible, because of the very low levels which Leuchter found in his wall-samples. Green wants to have the *sonderkommando* perched on the roof to remove the Zyklon granules while still fizzing with cyanide! That sounds like moving the goalposts. Hydrogen cyanide is lighter than air, and Green's ceiling-location would not have the gas diffusing downward very quickly.

It seems odd that there should be no photos or design-plans of these columns, and odder still that there are no holes in the roof where they were once (supposedly) fixed. At his trial, David Irving informed Professor Van Pelt, his adversary, concerning the Krema-II morgue, that:

> There were never any holes in that roof. There are no holes in that roof. There were never four holes through that roof. The concrete evidence is still there. You yourself have stood on that roof and looked for those holes and not found them. (5)

Presented with this clear proof, Van Pelt began wittering about how the retreating Nazis had, he presumed, cemented over the ceiling holes (6).

Any exterminationist thesis has to be compatible with Rudolf Hoss's testimony, as that was the source of it. I suggest that Green's conjecture be not permitted for that reason. It seems to me that this Great Debate is like a game of chess and we are getting near to a checkmate situation. It cannot go on much longer. I do appreciate that the various post-Irving trial

publications feel that they have won the argument. However the points are of a technical-scientific nature, and at that trial one historian was not quite up to answering a battery of pro-holocaust experts (7).

How Untruth comes into our world is not our business. It is our business to check and verify or refute stories, according to whether they are physically feasible. Let the exterminationists have their four columns, and dream up their ceiling holes. These columns would have to be so strong to resist the frantic, dying crowds wouldn't they? The more solid they are imagined, and the bigger the pan in which the Zyklon-B was held, the less is any cyanide going to diffuse out.

The arguments which Irving attempted to use at his trial were essentially winnable, if only he had had some chemical-scientific experts to support him. Krema-II morgue was *thirty metres long*, and recollect now the huge gradient in cyanide gas that the little delousing chambers would develop, across only a couple of metres, were they not vented. There would have to be *at least* a three orders of magnitude differential between the source of cyanide and, eight metres away, the corners of that morgue.

We are asked to participate in a thought-experiment, as to whether human gassing in accord with Hoss's recollection would have worked. Efficient German technology, in the delousing chambers, had boiling the hydrogen cyanide coming from the granules, by means of *convected, heated* air – whereas, this thought-experiment involves merely letting it evaporate below boiling-point, with no convection or heating. Chemically, this deals with the notion of vapour-pressure. My guess is, that it would take **at least two hours** for a morgue the size of Krema-II to build up the requisite concentration in all four corners, the bare minimum here being 300 ppm (8). This definitively violates the Hoss story – and various others, which have times even shorter than half an hour (9).

In the meantime, all of the cyanide would have been released, from five to ten kilos used, and that means, yes there now is a fire risk, and a single spark produced by the hobnail boots of the SS guards - entering to remove the corpses – is liable to blow the place up.* Does this really sound like German technology?

Or, suppose we stay within 'Hoss's half-hour' and we have – as Richard Green wants us to believe – the SS guards on the roof pulling up their tins of Zyklon-B once 'enough' has been released, after about twenty minutes. Then – I hereby predict – you would have at least 20% of the victims still alive and conscious, and another 20% unconscious and liable to recover. Let's here recall the nutty chemistry promoted at the Irving trial, where the judge was advised by Professor Van Pelt, ' because the gas chambers were operated at a low (but lethal) hydrocyanic acid concentration of 100 ppm, there was no danger of explosion' (10) – and his authority was an anonymous 'expert' (who did not have the decency to give his name) concerning 'the 100 ppm operating concentration.' The delousing chambers had an 'operating concentration' at which they worked, however this is a quite meaningless concept within the alleged human gassing scenario – one would instead have a gradient of gas

diffusion, from the granules out to the corners of the chamber. In no way would a 300 ppm lethal concentration be established throughout the chamber, in that 20 minutes, by simple passive diffusion without fans or heating. Checkmate. End of argument.

An experiment can decide these things. Let's have a hut the size of the Krema-II morgue, and let the exterminationists provide the four floor-to-ceiling 'columns,' however they reckon they were designed. Let four cyanide-ometers measure its air concentration in each corner. Let the windowless hut be stuffed with a couple of thousand lifesize dolls. Pour in the Zyklon-B through the four holes and see what happens. If the corner concentrations don't reach anywhere near the lethal concentrations within half an hour, an hour, two hours, the exterminationists will have to finally shut up.

Prisoner-in-chains Germar Rudolf twice alluded to Karl Popper's book *Objective Erkentnis*, 'Objective Knowledge' which he bought into court with him. Popper said that scientific theories had to be testable and in principle falsifiable. This one is, and then the world will come to realise that it belongs in the same category as the Witches' Sabbath, likewise used to try and imprison people.

……..

* The main door opened onto a cremation-room with burning furnaces. The Leuchter Report pointed out this impossibility for a 'gas chamber'. All US execution-chambers using cyanide have to be explosion-proof. No wonder Francisjek Piper wanted to have this door sealed shut when ''this room that had served as a mortuary was converted into a gas chamber' in 1942 (11) – well he can't, because it wasn't. The rather tiny, outside-access door was not added until 1944 when it was converted into an air-raid shelter (12). The door to the cremation-room was the only one, apart from one to a toilet.

**Refs**

1. Van Pelt, *The Case for Auschwitz,* p.256.
2.Gutman and Berenbaum, *Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death-camp,* 1994, p. 167.
3. Filip Muller *Eyewitness Auschwitz, Three Years in the Gas chambers* NY 1979 p60-61.
4. http://www.holocaust-history.org/auschw ... e-science/
For the removable cyanide tins, Green alludes to: Jamie McCarthy, 'Zyklon Introduction Columns' 2005 http://www.holocaust-history.org/auschw ... o-columns/
5. On Tuesday, 25th January 2000, at the Royal Courts of Justice in The strand, London: Van Pelt (1), p.463.
6. Ibid, p 475, 486
7. Irving initiated the case because he objected to being labelled as a holocaust –denier, so one could say that his goal here was less than fully clear.
8. For assured mortality - ie nobody gets out alive - as Hoss recalled, for the screaming to have stopped and nobody moving by twenty minutes, one would surely require the US execution operating concentration of 3,200 ppm, an order of magnitude higher, however we are rather sort of data on this matter (*Dissecting the Holocaust*, p. 351). Inhaled cyanide locks irreversibly onto blood haemoglobin, thereby preventing any further oxygen

exchange, so its rate of action is proportional to its concentration. One should reject the view propounded at the Irving trial that 100 ppm would here have been adequate.
9. Eg, Professor Zimmerman, writing in 2002, reckoned that groups of 1500 people were gassed in ‘no more than 20 minutes each’ (*Holocaust Denial*, p.364).
10. Van Pelt (1), p.388.
11. Gutman (2), p.159.
12. *The Rudolf Report*, p.82; *Dissecting the Holocaust*, 2003, p.343.

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## Some comments from author Carlo Mattogno

May 1st, on where to sample from:
'The “chemical evidence” is well-known as being rather controversial. The solution I suggest is that we must compare the CN contents taken from Leichenkeller 1 AND Leichenkeller 2 of crematorium II: since only in Leichenkeller 1 was allegedly used HCN, it should show a higher CN content too ... Leichenkeller 1 is the “gas chamber” (morgue 1), Leichenkeller 1 the “undressing room”(morgue 2).'

May 11th, on where Leuchter sampled:
Asked about the oft-repeared claim that Leuchter had only sampled rebuilt, post-WW2 walls (1), Carlo Mattogno did not accept this: his (rather brief) reply alluded to 'a video taken (I suppose) by the cineaste J. Neumann shows Leuchter collecting the samples. I have seen this video at Pressac's house. I remember clearly Leuchter to work inside the Leichenkeller 1/morgue 1 of Crematorium II with gloves. I think you must obtain this video.' He added, 'It's interesting that Leuchter's sample no. 28 came from the washing room (Waschraum) and not from the "gas chamber"; even so it was positive (1.3 mg/kg)'
Leuchter also took samples from Krema-I - were these from pre-1945 wall, or later? Here Mattogno's comment was: 'you can see the modifications of the Crematorium I walls from the alleged plans. (K1941-1: = 1942; Luftschutzbunker: = 1944). Further particulars in my book *Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings*, p. 22-24. http://vho.org/dl/ENG/aoai.pdf'

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## Legality of Chemical Argument

The Judgement against Germar Rudolf, made on 2nd May by Mannheim district Court ( www.adelaideinstitute.org/Dissenters1/R ... ay2007.htm ), had a fine paragraph summarising the chemical argument:

> In his Expert Report, Rudolf develops the thesis inspired by a report written by the American Fred Leuchter (the “Leucher Report.”) The report maintains that if

> testimony of witnesses concerning mass murders using hydrogen cyanide (Cyclon B) were true, cyanide compounds would still have to be present in the ruins of the walls of the alleged gas chambers (morgues of the crematoria) at Auschwtiz Murder Camp. Such compounds cannot be detected, however, in contrast to the delousing chambers at Auschwitz in which Cyclon B is known to have been used, but in which it has not been alleged that murders took place. Therefore, Rudolf contended that mass murders could not have taken place as witnesses have claimed.

Rudolf was found guilty on the two counts of Inciting the Masses (Uh? what 'masses'?) and 'Defaming the Memory of the Dead.' These both seem rather strange crimes, but there is no hint that there was anything wrong or forbidden about his chemical arguments.

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## Conclusive proof

Concerning the often-made objection that ‘bugs are harder to kill than humans,’ here re-posed by ‘dantesnake’: here are mean values for residual wall cyanide, which I obtained by combining the Leuchter and Rudolf data-sets, and then dividing them into three groups: those from delousing chambers (DCs), those from what were alleged to have been human gas chambers (AHGCs), and finally the ‘controls’ ie sampled from barracks, wash rooms etc. They give:

**1. DCs 4960 ± 3800 (n=15) ppm**
**2. AHGCs 2.7 ± 2.7 (n=16) ppm**
**3. Controls 1.7 ± 1.3 (n=11) ppm**
http://www.codoh.com/newrevoices/nrvnkleuchter.html 'Leuchter twenty years on,' originally published in Smith’s Journal.

So, fifteen samples from delousing chambers had around five thousand parts per million of residual wall cyanide, sixteen from the 'Kremas' (alleged-human gas chambers) averaged three parts per million, and eleven from barracks etc averaged two parts per million.

The point is, that whatever fantasies you wish to weave about how the human gas chambers could have functioned – eg the absurdly low value of 300 ppm as a lethal dose that you quote – you simply cannot end up with NO SIGNIFICANT ELEVATION of residual wall cyanide in such chambers, after much repeated use; whereas you have SEVERAL THOUSAND TIMES more residual cyanide in the actual, real gas chambers, i.e. the delousing chambers.

Thus the chemistry beautifully distinguishes between fantasy and reality.

Leaving no shadow of doubt.

Its all thanks to Iron! Ah, that permanence of the ferrocyanide bond! It gives us the absolute winning card, the unlosable argument.

Comparing the above groups two and three, yes one is higher than the other. Lamprecht is quite right to point this out. But, if we apply a t-test this difference is NOT SIGNIFICANT. That is the core refutation of the holohoax myth. It kills it. Based on 27 measured samples of wall iron cyanide, there is no significant difference between wall samples from alleged human gas chambers, and those from control or background levels.

The t-test kills the holohoax hypothesis, because its not significant.

Yes, as Lamprecht tells us, the washrooms and morgues which were re-baptised at Nuremberg as human gas chambers would surely have been deloused once or twice with Zyklon. And possibly, the AHGCs were thus treated a little more than the other ‘control sample’ rooms. But there is no way that can be confused with the huge elevation in residual cyanide in chambers exposed repeatedly to the gas over years.
……..
Lamprecht: ‘I want to know how it (the ‘Krema’) has more cyanide residue than the barracks if it has only been deloused once’ A fair question, and I guess it would come down to comparing the walls, eg certain paints would seal the wall and prevent gas absorption. I would expect morgues and washrooms to need more delousing than barracks.